Weather

Weather cloudy but fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 76.1 and the minimum was 50.9, figures for the corresponding day last year being 59.4 and 53.6.

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box

MAILS for U.S. and Europe, by Pres. Grant close today, 10 a.m., Korea Maru close today 10 a.m.

FROM U.S. Shinyo Maru, Tuesday.

FOR Europe via Suez, by Porthos, Wednesday close 9 p.m., Pres. Adams, Thursday close 9 p.m.

No. 3493 Vol. XIII. | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" | 甲子年十月初六日 | SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1924 | 中華民國十三年十一月二號 | 46 PAGES TODAY | 20 CENTS

RESIGNATION OF CABINET PONDERED BY MACDONALD

Committee To Probe Zinoviff Lette

MAJORITY OF 210

Stil Further Gains Are Recorded B Conservatives

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 31.—The Cabinet sat for 90 minutes his morning. There were crowds on Downing Street. The Cabint adjourned until Tuesday but he adjournment does not preude resignation in the interva Mr. J. H. Tomas, the Secretry of State for the Colonies, wen questioned, declined to say whether they were resigning.

It is believed tha the adjournmen of the Cabint was due to necessity of clearing up a number of outstandin important administrative maers, but the question of resignation has been left in the hands of the Premier and resignation without a further meeting of the Cabinet is possible in view of the Parliamentary position. It is regarded as very probable that Mr. MacDonald will resn within the next week.

The Cabinet discussed the Zinovieff letter. It is understood that one of the chief reasons for the Governmentiot resigning immediately was n intention to carry out Mr. MacDonald's promise to investiate the matter. It is expected tat the investigations will be mpleted by Tuesday.

Later.—It is announced that the Cabinet has appointed a committee to examne the question of the authencity of the Zinovieff letter.

(Reuter Service)

London, Oct. 31.—The Conservatives at present have a clear majority of 210, the position of the parties being as follows:

Conservatives	405
Laborites	152
Liberals	40
Independent	4

Fourteen reults are still outstanding.

407 Seats Go To Conservatives

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct 31.—Among those who were defeated at the election was Mr. E. MacFadyen, Liberal, who was beaten at Devizes by the Conservative, Mr. Percy Hurd, by a majority of 4,350.

Mr. MacQuisten won the seat at Argyll from a Liberal in a three-cornered contest by a majority of 3,019.

Two Conservatives, Captain Craig and Mr. O'Neill, have been re-elected for Antrim, defeating Mr. McCormick, Republican, by a majority of 58,000.

Mr. Livingstone, Liberal, retained his seat for the Western Isles by an increased majority after a three-cornered contest.

The Conservatives, Mr. J. Pringle and Sir C. Falls, gained seats in Fermanagh, defeating the Republicans, Mr. McCartan and Mr. Corrigan by majorities of over 37,000.

The amended position of parties is now as follows:

Conservatives	407
Laborites	152
Liberals	41
Independents	4

Eleven results are still outstanding.

The above figures include two Conservative Constitutionalists and five Liberal Constitutionalists.

Strongholds Of Liberalism Fall

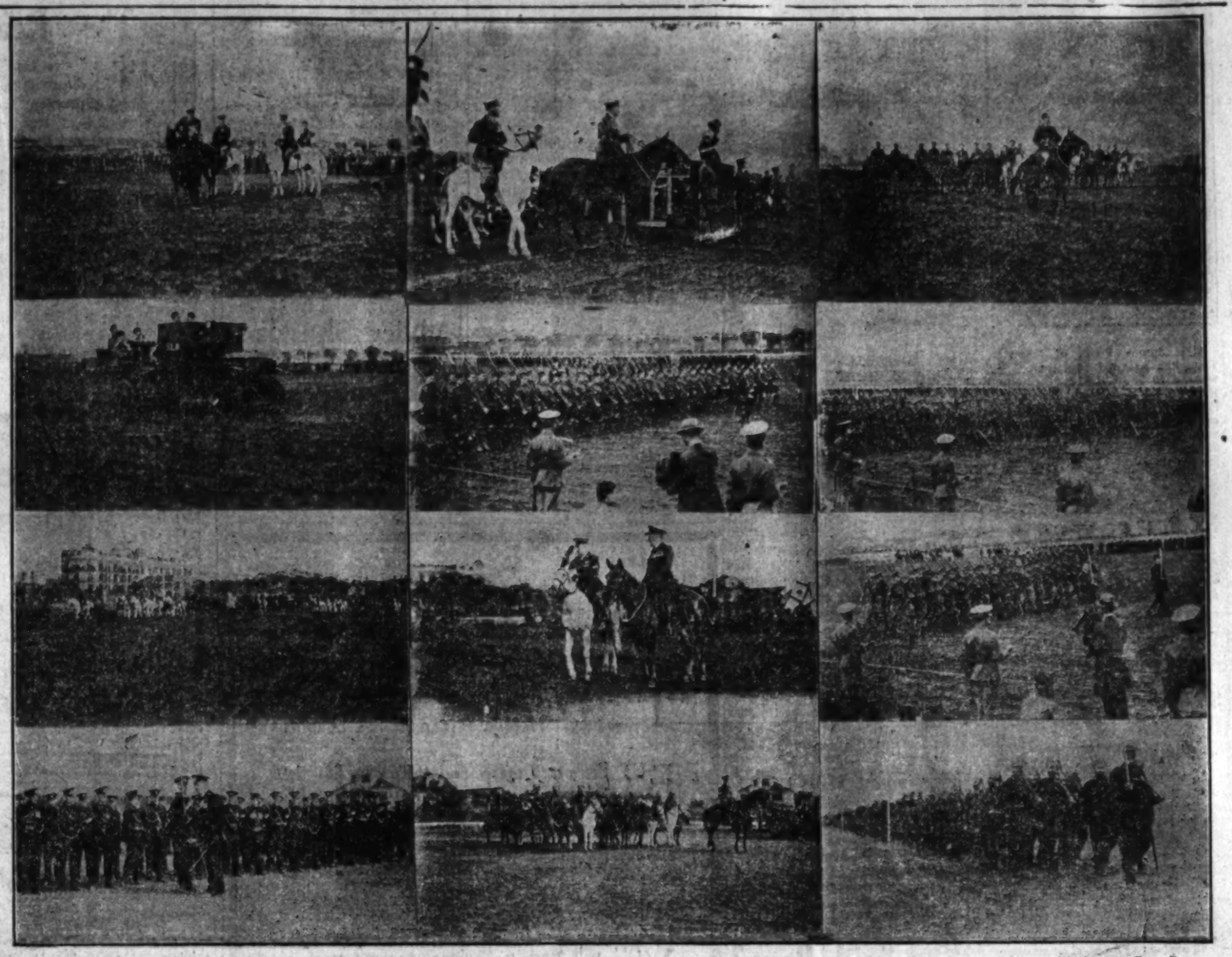
(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 31.—How great is the blow that has fallen Liberalism is shown by the fact that old strongholds like Cornwall and Devon have gone entirely Conservative.

The triumph of the Conserva-

(Continued on Page 2)

The Men Who Defended Shanghai During The Recent Crisis



—Photos by Sun Sun.

Top left: Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Civil Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, shaking hands with Col. W. F. L. Gordon, the Commandant, just before the ceremonial parade on the Polo Ground on Friday.

Top center: Mr. Fessenden reviewing the Defence Forces as they march past the saluting base.

Top right: The Light Horse trotting past in excellent alignment.

Second row left, One of the six armored cars mounted with machine guns.

Second row center: The Shanghai Scottish were one of the most picturesque units of the S. V. C. on parade and were cheered by the crowd as they marched past.

Second row right: The Chinese Company had the biggest muster on parade and won favorable comment for their soldierly bearing.

Third row left: The Field Battery looked businesslike as it rumbled past.

Third row center: A close-up of Col. Gordon on his handsome steed.

Third row right: One of the British infantry units in the march past.

Lower left: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett with a police detachment.

Lower center: Sikh troopers with lance and pennant.

Lower right: Swarthy members of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Note the martial mien of the officer at the head.

SOVIET MAKES COUNTER-OFFER TO NIPPONESE

Karakhan And Yoshizawa Now Are Drawing Closer Together

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 31.—The counter-proposals submitted by M. Karakhan to yesterday's meeting of the Soviet-Japanese conference regarding provisions in principle to be laid down relating to rights in North Saghalien consist of ten items with a lengthy appendix attached thereto.

In those conter-proposals, the Soviet Envoy expresses views somewhat similar to those submitted by the Japanese delegate. As for the "quota" question, the Soviet delegate still insisted upon 40 per cent.

As a consequence, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, accompanied by Mr. Shimada, former consul in Vladivostok, had a private interview with M. Karakhan and received further explanations from the latter concerning his counter-proposals.

Sergeant Boddy's Condition Better

Police Sergeant B. B. Boddy of Central Station, who was sh through the stomach and liver in an encounter with armed robbers on Thursday morning, is showing signs of improvement, according to attendants at the Shanghai General Hospital. It is now believed that the heroic police officer, whose life was despaired of for some time following the shooting, will recover.

PRINTERS QUIT; NO NEWSPAPERS IN CANTON CITY

Strike Halts Publication Of Daily Journals Since October 8

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Oct. 27.—Canton City has been without newspapers since October 8 because of the compositors' strike but it may have its daily press within the next few days.

The compositors have been demanding an increase in wages of 40 percent but there may be a compromise by which they receive a twenty percent increase.

The "Chinese Commercial News" of Hongkong reports that the foreign insurance agencies of Shameen are contemplating paying fifty percent of the damage covered by insurance in the Western suburb of Canton, in spite of the fact that the property was destroyed by incendiarism.

The inability of the native banks to resume business and the continued suspension of exchange and clearing house operations in Canton are making trade on a large scale impossible at present.

Opponents of Dr. Sun Yat-sen here are of the opinion that the defeat of the Chihli Party in the North will not improve his position here. They claim that his Bolshevism and his recent actions have alienated him from Northern militarists of all sections.

Prince Of Wales Returns To England

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 31.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Southampton today on board the liner Olympic from America. He sent a message to the press saying that he had a wonderful holiday but was glad to get home. His Royal Highness again paid a tribute to American and Canadian hospitality and kindness.

Cosmopolitan Shanghai Forms Brilliant Social Gathering At New Hotel

The Majestic Reveals New Comforts For Visitors To City And For Discriminating Residents At Formal Opening

Cosmopolitan Shanghai has been the scene of many brilliant gatherings in the last few years. But last night's gathering at the formal opening of the Majestic Hotel fairly eclipsed any of the previous affairs.

The Majestic, new, sparkling, formed a wonderful background for the wonderfully gowned women and their escorts, Shanghai business and professional men.

Approximately two thousand persons dined and danced during the evening. The majority of guests last evening were diners. However, many persons came in later for the dancing and a look around the new hostelry.

And they found the most luxurious hotel of the Far East—a magnificent home for the visitor passing through Shanghai or for the Shanghai citizens who care for something just a little better—just a little different.

The Majestic is more splendid appearing under the bright lights of the night than in the daytime. And by day, one has only one wish and that is to lounge in the many cozy nooks or sun one's self in the comfortable sun parlors of which there are many.

INSPECT SUITES

Visitors to the hotel last evening were permitted to wander at will through the upstairs suites as well as through the downstairs rooms.

Upstairs they found the cheerful Embassy suite, with its specially tinted ceilings, its many comforts, its tiled, modern bath, its view upon the magnificent grounds of the hotel.

Then they walked into the business man's suite—a suite done in dark trimming with a conference room attached, handy telephones and writing desks—just what a visiting business man would want.

Visitors found other suites of varying sizes—but all with the most comfortable of furnishings—shaded lights over the beds, full length mirrors, easy chairs.

The diners last evening overflowed the main dining room into the wintergarden with its sparkling stars and playing fountains. Other diners were served in the Empire banqueting room, the fu-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chinese Shops Are Attacked By Flames

Fire of unknown origin broke out in a Chinese shop at 69 Avenue Foch just before midnight last night and for a time threatened to develop into serious proportions. Before the flames could be brought under control by the fire brigade, they had spread to a number of adjoining shops.

Your Morning Paper

The attention of regular subscribers is directed to the announcement on page 2, which, it is hoped, will lead to greater efficiency in the Circulation Department and assure punctual delivery of The China Press.

COOLIDGE GIVEN WIDE MARGIN BY POLITICAL SEERS

President Will Have At Least 300 Electoral Votes, Is Forecast

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD

(Special Cable To The China Press)

Washington, Nov. 1.—Granting John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate, and Robort M. Follette, the Progressive candidate, the doubtful states, the forecast in Washington today is that President Coolidge will receive more than 300 votes in the electoral colige, the total number of electoral votes being 531.

The betting on the various candidates fluctuates daily, the latest odds being one to fifteen on La Follette to win, one to eight on Davis to win and seven to one on Coolidge to win. It is forecasted that the Republicans are likely to lose control of the Senate against a coalition of the two opposing parties.

Undersea Volcanic Explosion Occurs Near Luchu Group

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, November 1.—The Central Meteorological Observatory reports a terrific submarine volcanic explosion near Hatojima, one of the Luchu group. The O. S. K. steamer Miyako Maru, which was sailing in the neighborhood, reports that the sea was muddy and boiling, with pieces of pumice floating on the surface.

NEW CABINET FORMED AT PEKING BY HUANG FU AS PREMIER YEN QUITS POST

Dr. C. T. Wang Minister Of Foreign Affairs And Finance; Admiral Tu Shih-kuei Retains Navy Portfolio; Chihli Troops From Chinwangtao Refused Permission To Disembark On Russian Bund At Tientsin

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 1.—Mandates which were issued at midnight accept the resignations of Premier Yen and all the Cabinet Ministers except Mr. Hwang Fu who did not sign the joint resignation, and appoint Mr. Huang Fu Acting Premier and Minister of Communications, while he retain; at the same time the portfolio of Minister of Education; Dr. C. T Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance; Mr. Wang Yung-chiang, Minister of the Interior; General Li Shu-tseng, Minister of War; Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, Marine Minister; Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice; Mr. Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

Mr. Wang Nai-ping, Mr. Wang Yung-chiang are Mukdenites; Mr. Huang Fu and Dr. C. T. Wang are supporters of General Feng Yu-hsiang. No Anfuites are included. while Admiral Tu Shih-kuei is looked upon as a staunch supporter of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. The remainder are considered non-partisan.

Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi will act as Minister of the Interior until the arrival of Mr. Wang Yung-chiang, who at the present time is the Civil Governor of Mukden.

PRESIDENT PRISONER

It is generally thought that the procedure of Cabinet appointments should not be too severely criticised, although it is very irregular, as the President who signed the mandates is still a prisoner. Moreover, the acceptance of Dr. W. W. Yen's resignation, which appeared in a separate mandate, legally threw out the whole Cabinet, and the omission of Mr. Huang-Fu's name in the second, not entitling him to retain a portfolio as a basis for the formation of a new Cabinet.

Dr. Yen's refusal to carry on in spite of General Feng Yu-hsiang's earnest persuasions, meant the stoppage of all but routine Government business, and General Feng acquiesced in Mr. Huang Fu's plan as the only alternative offering.

RIVALRY OVERCOME

There have been signs of rivalry between Mr. Huang Fu and Dr. C. T. Wang which seems to have been overcome in the common desire to grasp the administrative reins before Marshal Chang Tso-lin laid down the law.

The new Ministry will begin to function this afternoon. It seems probable that Red influence will be strong in it.

NO CONFIRMATION FOR REPORT OF HO'S ARRIVAL

Belief Is Chwang's Guard Was Mistaken For Ex-General

Reports were current yesterday to the effect that General Ho Feng-lin, former Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai, has returned. Inquiries failed to confirm the reports. It is possible that one of the servants of General Chwang Tse-ping, the Fukien leader who returned to Shanghai from Japan on Friday, might have been mistaken for Ho, because he answers to the same name.

Chwang's two body-guards who came with him were Ho Yang-ching, aged 30 and Huang Yao, aged 26.

The reported return of Ho was made the cause of much speculation in Shanghai yesterday. Rumors have it that he visited the 10th division, formerly under the command of General Lu Yung-hsiang, in Woosung yesterday and reached certain understandings with the present commandant Tseng Tsing-yen.

The peculiar attitude of Chang Yung-ming, the Hupeh commander is puzzling the local political interests. Despite repeated pledges and promise, he failed to march his troops away from Lunghua yesterday. Instead, a demand was made on the Chinese Chambers of Commerce for the sum of $150,000 for winter clothing through his secretary, Wu Pei-tao.

Wu had given the chambers an ultimatum to hand over the money at a certain dance hall on Avenue Edward VII before a certain time limit, after which, he said, Chang would not be responsible for the peace and order of Lunghua and the Native City.

As a result of the threat, large numbers of refuges again poured into the Settlement from Nantao, whose chamber of commerce has been non-committal in the entertainment of the demand for funds.

Three river steamers were anchored at Kaochanmiao yesterday, awaiting for the boarding of Chang's troops for Hupeh. It was reported late last night that they would leave here today.

About 3,000 Kiangsu troops belonging to the first and second regiments of the third Mixed Brigade arrived in Shanghai from Huangtu and Tsingpu yesterday. It is said that they will occupy the Lunghua Arsenal upon the departure of the Hupeh forces.

Rubber Exports Of Malay States Set At Fifty Percent

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the percentage of standard production rubber which may be exported on the minimum duty from Ceylon and the Federated Malay States for the quarter beginning November 1 has been fixed at fifty.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, October 31.— General Feng Yu-hsiang has addressed a note to President Tsao Kun, asking him to resign the President by November 1 and adding that in case he failed to comply with the request, he (General Feng) was determined to carry out his command even by force of arms.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tientsin, November 1.—Three transports arrived at the Russian Bund from Chingwangtao yesterday afternoon carrying Chihli troops. The authorities did not allow them to disembark, and ordered the transports to remove to a place two miles down the river from Tientsin.

In an interview with Reuter's representative the secretary of Marshal Wu Pei-fu stated that a desultory skirmish took place at Yangtsun yesterday morning otherwise there have been no developments on this front.

It is now estimated that the troops at Tangku number over 10,000. However, the situation has been eased owing to the arrival of two American destroyers who are standing by.

FENGTIEN REPORTS

(Eastern News Agency)

Mukden, Oct. 31.—The gist of the official reports received at the Headquarters at Mukden in connection with the occupation of Shanhaikwan is as follows:

On October 29, the First, Third and Fourth armies combined in effecting a general attack and after a severe engagement the First Army broke through the enemy's line and advanced to the line of Pingshanyin and Tawangchuan while the Fourth Army advanced to Anmingtsai and the forces under General Kuo Sung-lin threatened Chinwangtao.

On October 30 the said forces all continued their general attack and by 3 p.m. Chinwangtao and

other places had been occupied and a portion of the Third Army threatened Shanhaikwan from the eastern front and occupied Shanhaikwan at midnight. Thus the whole of the Chihli troops on the Shanhaikwan sector were surrounded.

The prisoners captured in the last engagement were 4,500 near Shanhaikwan, and over 20,000 near Peitaiho which total is about 30,000. Among the prisoners there are General Yang Ching-sheng, a division commander, General Tien Wei-chin, a commander of a brigade, and several dozens of high military officers. 30 artillery guns over 30,000 rifles and innumerable rounds of ammunition and military supplies have been captured.

LOYANG OCCUPIED
(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 31.—The Shansi troops have occupied Shihchiachuan and the railway bridge on the Yellow River, and the Shensi troops have occupied Loyang and disarmed the guards of the office of the Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

ADVANCE ON TIENTSIN
(Eastern News Agency)

Mukden, November 1.—The Mukden troops have settled the affairs of the fighting zone of Shanhaikwan sector after which their main body has advanced towards Tientsin and it is reported that a portion will engage in taking Nanking.

MINOR CLASH STAGED
(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, October 31.—The troops under Feng Yu-hsiang and those under Wu Pei-fu in the north of Tientsin had a small engagement on the 30th but there was no fighting in the morning of the 31st and there is no serious engagement as yet. From what those who are near to Wu Pei-fu say, it seems to be the case that Wu has realised that the situation is unfavorable to him and seems to have commenced to prepare to have a line of retreat towards Shantung.

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Peking, Oct. 31.—General Wang Huai-ching, wiring from Tongshan, denies having joined Wu Pei-fu, in a circular telegram to condemn the action of Feng Yu-hsiang.

Liu Tseng-hua and Wu Hsin-tien have jointly wired to Feng Yu-hsiang, informing him that they are sending troops into the Tungkwan to take Loyang and to keep Li Chi-chen from reinforcing Wu Pei-fu.

The bridge at Lunchow has been wrecked by Wu Pei-fu. The Fengtien troops who have occupied Luanchow are repairing the bridge with the view to advancing upon Tientsin.

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Tientsin, Oct. 31.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen has wired to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to say that he has sent Wang Chao-ming to proceed to Tientsin to consult him on the political situation.

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Tsinan, Oct. 31.—In compliance with the decision of the Provincial Assembly Tuli Tseng Shih-chi will stand neutral in the Wu-Keng struggle while Governor Hsiung urges Tseng to aid Wu. The Assembly has warned the Commissioner of Finance not to pay any money to finance anybody's war chest.

Kuo En-hung has wired to Tuli Tseng and Governor Hsiung, asking for more reinforcements for Tsingtao in order to avoid the entry of Fengtien troops by the sea.

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Peking, Oct. 30.—In response to the request of Feng Yu-hsiang to crush Wu Pei-fu at Tientsin, Marshal Chang Tso-lin wires to say that he has already sent the forces of Chang Chung-chang to occupy Luanchow by way of Chifeng through a flank movement. The forces at Shanhaikwan under Wu Pei-fu have been cut off from their base and the Mukden Army will meet the troops of the Christian General at Tientsin.

In a telegram, to Feng Yu-hsiang, Marshal Chang Tso-lin proposes to send two divisions to Kiangsu by way of Tsingtao and Shantung in order to settle the South-eastern situation.

Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan has telegraphically endorsed the move of General Feng Yu-hsiang, who has instructed him to send forces to check the movements of Chen Chia-men at Yochow so that the latter cannot proceed North to help Wu Pei-fu.

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Hongkong, Oct. 30.—General Chen Chung-ming has telegraphed to his agent at Shanghai, Chow Shan-pei, asking him to go to Tientsin and urge Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to go back to public life.

The Kuomingtang forces in Chuanchow and Changchow have elected Fan Shen-tao to call on Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming to despatch troops to Fukien under the command of Huang Ta-wei in order to express their approval of Feng Yu-hsiang's coup.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Mukden, Oct. 31.—An official communique claims complete occupation of Shanhaikwan, Chinwangtao and Peitaiho at midnight last night after two days' heavy fighting. It also claims the capture of 30,000 Chihli troops, including General Yang Ching-chen of the 24th Division, one hundred guns and 30,000 rifles.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Lu Yung-hsiang have sent a circular telegram to the provinces recommending Marshal Tuan Chi-jui for the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces against Marshal Wu Pei-fu and President Tsao Kun.

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British Cabinet Resignation Pondered By Mr. MacDonald

(Continued from Page 1)

tives is not confined to any area or type of seat. It is as noticeable in the industrial as in the agricultural centers. It extends to the Clyde and other parts of Scotland.

Mr. Baldwin is receiving shoals of telegrams of congratulation. He is leaving for a short rest in the country after the recent strain.

Stock Exchange Shows Buoyancy

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 31.—The Stock Exchange shows great buoyancy as a result of the election, which has exceeded the highest anticipations.

The advances on improved values prior to Wednesday are from half percent to one percent on Gilt-edged Securities, and on Home Railways from one to over two percent on the upsetting of schemes of nationalisation and the prospect of a trade revival. Industrials, notably textiles and iron and steel shares also show substantial advances.

An even greater buoyancy has been shown on provincial exchanges.

Indian Political Circles Despondent

(Reuter's Service)

Delhi, Oct. 31.—The results of the elections in Britain have been received in India with mixed feelings.

Anglo-Indians generally are pleased at the prospect of a stable administration. They express the hope that the Indian situation, which is causing increasing anxiety, will be firmly handled by the Conservative administration.

Indian political circles and the Indian press are almost unanimously disappointed and prophesy a gloomy future for India under a "reactionary" Conservative Government.

The extremists are pleased. They think that the Conservative regime will alienate the moderates from the Government, thereby strengthening the extremist ranks.

See Lesson For Liberals In U. S.

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Oct. 31.—Commenting on the British elections, the New York World hopes that Senator la Follette and his followers of the Progressive Party will learn from the defeat of a similar policy in Britain that the Conservatives are entitled to victory and the confidence of the people as long as the Liberal forces exhibit an incapacity to unite and govern themselves.

The New York Herald-Tribune declares that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald could not possibly hope to survive the attack based on the suspicion that he was sacrificing national interests to Labor's traditional sentimental fondness for Moscow's revolutionaries.

Soviet Press Still Hopes For Treaty

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, Oct. 31.—The Isvestia expresses the opinion that it would be erroneous to consider the result of the British elections as a vote of the British people against the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and declares that Britain's economic needs and the international influence of the Union of Soviet Republics will command the British bourgeoisie to make such an agreement.

French Comment Widely Varied

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Oct. 31.—Commenting on the results of the British elections, Le Journal forecasts the formation of a Government inspired by the sentiments which led to the birth of the Entente Cordiale.

Le Matin says that the return of political stability will benefit British trade and industry.

L'Echo de Paris asserts that the advent of a Socialist Premier in Britain seriously affected the fortunes of the parties in France, Italy and Belgium. The victory of the Conservatives will have an entirely different effect.

Le Gaulois declares that unless M. Herriot decides to put on the brake on the steep decline down which international events are pushing him he will be swept away like Mr. MacDonald.

L'Homme Libre states that the victory of the Conservatives will not efface the memory of the work of Mr. MacDonald at the London Conference.

Le Journal Industrial affirms that the British reaction will have a most salutary effect on France and will render the greatest service to the Left parties, which will now recognise better the necessity for a policy of reality.

Le Quotidien says that there is no analogy between the French and British situations. Mr. MacDonald fell because his hands were tied in regard to internal affairs, but M. Herriot has his hands free and must pursue a policy of freedom and energy.

Vital Interest Shown In Japan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, November 1.—As evidence of Japan's tremendous interest in the British elections may be cited the prominence given to the cabled reports of results by the leading papers, which were printed with all the details received and with pictures of Messrs. MacDonald, Baldwin, Churchill and Asquith, as well as prominent women members.

Comments on the result give attention to the probable revival of the Singapore base question, the matter of Imperial preferences, which will intimately affect Japan in her trade with India and elsewhere, and also speculate on the future Government's attitude vis-a-vis Russia.

Independent Wins University Seat

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 1.—Dr. Ernest Graham Little, late President elect of the Dermatological Society of Great Britain, and University of London lecturer on Dermatology, Independent, gained the London University seat in a four-cornered contest.

The Conservatives, the Hon. J. F. Rawlinson and Sir Geoffrey Butler, have retained their seats for Cambridge University.

Vote Against Bobbing Six-Foot Hair.

Mrs. James Wire, of Kountze, Tex., has hair six feet long. She wanted to know if she should bob it and keep pace with the modern flapper. So a local newspaper canvassed its readers on the question, and by a vote of six to one it was decided that she should keep her long tresses.

Nora Moon Concert

Nora Moon gave a very wonderful performance at the Lyceum Theater last night, and it is a pity, owing to counter attractions, that a bigger crowd was not available to welcome so accomplished a singer. For whether it was dramatic aria from opera, or song of the simpler kind, Miss Moon excelled in both. She possesses a brilliant voice, very wide in range, sympathetic in quality, and certainly unfalteringly true in pitch. She took most difficult numbers with an ease of style possible only to the polished artist.

The "Ritorna Vincitor" and "Una poco Fa" were exceptionally fine examples of the singer's art, and the songs, each of an individual design, were presented with a versatility truly remarkable.

The items composed specially for Miss Moon by Cecil Moon were most popular, although it would be a difficult matter to point to any one particular number which the audience received with less enthusiasm than another. Truly a very artistically successful evening. Mrs. Sykes gave two pianoforte solos in her usual finished manner, and they were much appreciated.

Majestic Hotel Holds Brilliant Opening Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ture scene of many brilliant private dinners.

MUSIC AT ITS BEST

The music was at its best in the ball room. The floor was smooth, and colored lights played down on the dancers.

Hundreds of compliments poured in on the management last evening for the foresight of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., in seeing the need of such an institution as the majestic Hotel.

Mr. J. H. Taggart, chairman of the board of directors of the hotels company, presided as principal host last evening. He was assisted by Mr. E. W. Alderson, manager of the hotel.

The service functioned perfectly at the first public gathering.

Today there will be a tea dansant. No dinner dansant will be given this evening. Next week, during the races, many special events have been prepared. The formal opening week will close with a grand carnival ball next Saturday evening.

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MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, November 3, 1924 Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee v. Block & Company. Motion to set. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co. Motion to set. Rodger & Husar; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

Cause No. 242, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corp'n. Motion to set. Rodger & Husar; Davies & Bryan.

Cause No. 242, China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry. On appeal from Hankow Consular Court. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 200, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co. Motion for order requiring payment of judgment. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Chalaire & Franklin.

Cause No. 242, In re Charles L. Gettman's estate. Motion for payment of secured claim. Chalaire & Franklin; C. P. Holcomb, Esq.

Cause No. 448, F. Diaz et al. v. S.S. "Owego." On claim for costs. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Fleming & Amos.

HEARINGS:

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2500, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane; testimony taken of F. A. Foster, Dr. P. Martin, Yuan Ah Pao, Chao Van Ling, J. Margne, G. Crane, Dr. W. E. Hiser; submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2447, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; on District Attney's motion to nolle prosequi submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2507, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; arraignment; plea of guilty entered; statements taken of defendant, P. Stakova, M. Martinson; submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2510, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson; arraignment plea of guilty entered; statents taken of defendant, R. Libby, M. Delimarsky; submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2511, U. S. v. J. Elmont; arraignment plea of guilty entered; statents taken of defendant, N. Citelais du Roche; submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2512, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; on District Attney's motion to nolle prosequi submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2513, U.S. v. D. M. Shaver; arraignment plea of guilty entered; submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Co.; on motion to set; passed to Nov. 3.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2492, A. Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking on motion to attach copy of written contract to complaint; withdrawn.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; on motion for judment by default; testimony taken of O. A. Johnson; submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2421 H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; on motion for approval of supersedeas bond; dismissed.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; on motion for appearance of defendant; submitted.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2429, China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Carry; on appeal from Hankow Consular Court; passed to Nov. 3.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2476, Long Kow v. S. V. "W. H. Talbot;" on motion to set; assigned.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; on motion for preliminary injunction—continued; on motion for leave to intervene—granted.

October 28, 1924, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; on motion for continuance; continued to Nov. 14.

(Before the Commissioner)

October 25, 1924, Crim. No. 695, U. S. v. J. S. Potter; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Deja Singh, Arjin Singh; submitted.

October 25, 1924, Crim. No. 694, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Amrick Singh, Wo Moh Ming, W. R. Kinipple; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

October 22, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works v. Commercial Express and Storge Co.; restraining order.

October 23, 1924, Cause No. 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane; judgment for defendant.

October 25, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al v. S.S. "Owego"; decision and judgment.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; order for appearance of defendant.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2513, U.S. v. D. M. Shaver; sentence.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2507, U.S. v. L. E. Brown; sentence.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2510, U.S. v. C. H. Wilson; sentence.

October 27, 1924, Crim. No. 2511, U.S. v. J. Elmont; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

October 25, 1924, Crim. No. 695, U.S. v. J. S. Potter; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

October 25, 1924, Crim. No. 694, U.S. v. M. Sternberg; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

ASSIGNMENT'S FOR HEARING;

Nov. 3, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee v. Block and Co.; on motion to set.

Nov. 3, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2429, China Motors Ltd. v. C. F. Carry; on appeal from Hankow Consular Court.

Nov. 10, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman.

Nov. 12, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

Nov. 13, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2476, Leong Kow v. S. V. "W. H. Talbot."

Nov. 14, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS;

October 21, 1924, Cause No. 2506, C. Lorentsen v. S.V. "W. H. Talbot"; Marshal's return of summons.

October 21, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; affidavit.

October 22, 1924, Cause No. 2509, Asia Engineering Corporation v. B. B. McLean; complaint; summons issued.

October 22, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; Marshal's return of summons; bond.

October 22, 1924, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; Marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

October 22, 1924, Cause No. 2510, U.S. v. C. H. Wilson; information.

October 22, 1924, Cause No. 2511, U.S. v. J. Elmont; information.

October 22, 1924, Cause No. 2512, U.S. v. S. B. Fair; information.

October 22, 1924, Cause No. 2513, U.S. v. D. M. Shaver; information.

October 23, 1924, Cause No. 473, In re James N. Jameson's estate; petition for discharge of present administrator and appointment of new administrator.

October 25, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; motion for preliminary injunction; notice of motion for leave to intervene; notice of motion to dissolve injunction.

October 25, 1924, Cause No. 2421, H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; notice of motion for approval of supersedeas bond.

October 25, 1924, Cause No. 2499, American Express Company Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; motion for judgment by default.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2513, U.S. v. D. E. Shaver; final commitment issued.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; stipulation.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2501, U.S. v. A. Hulse; marshal's return of final commitment.

2421, H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; supersedeas bond.

October 27, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; answer.

October 28, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S.S. "Owego"; claim for costs.

October 28, 1924, Cause No. 2421, H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; motion to vicate judgment and for new trial.

October 28, 1924, Cause No. 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; amended complaint.

October 28, 1924, Cause No. 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

October 28, 1924, Cause No. 2509, Asia Engineering Corporation v. B. B. McLean; marshal's return of summons.

October 28, 1924, Cause No. 2517, Butland v. Butland; complaint; affidavit.

(By the Commissioner)

October 22, 1924, Civil No. 188, P. A. Sargeant v. B. B. McKean; complaint; summons issued.

October 22, 1924, Civil No. 184, Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.

October 22, 1924, Civil No. 186, Lee Woo Knitting Co. v. Atlas China Trading Co.; marshal's return of summons.

October 23, 1923, Civil No. 185, J. Marcovici v. I. Cohen; marshal's return of summons.

October 23, 1924, Crim. No. 694, U.S. v. M. Sternberg; complaint.

October 23, 1924, Crim. No. 695, U. S. v. J. S. Potter; complaint.

October 23, 1924, Civil No. 189, A. M. A. Evans v. R. Donohoe; complaint; summons issued.

October 25, 1924, Civil No. No. 190, Kodak Limited v. A. Elliott; complaint; summons

October 25, 1924, Civil No. 187, T. C. Dih v. P. N. Wilkins; marshal's return of summons.

October 27, 1924, Civil No. 190, Kodak Limited v. A. Tiliott; marshal's return of summons.

October 28, 1924, Civil No. 188, P. A. Sargeant v. B. B. McLean; marshal return of summons.

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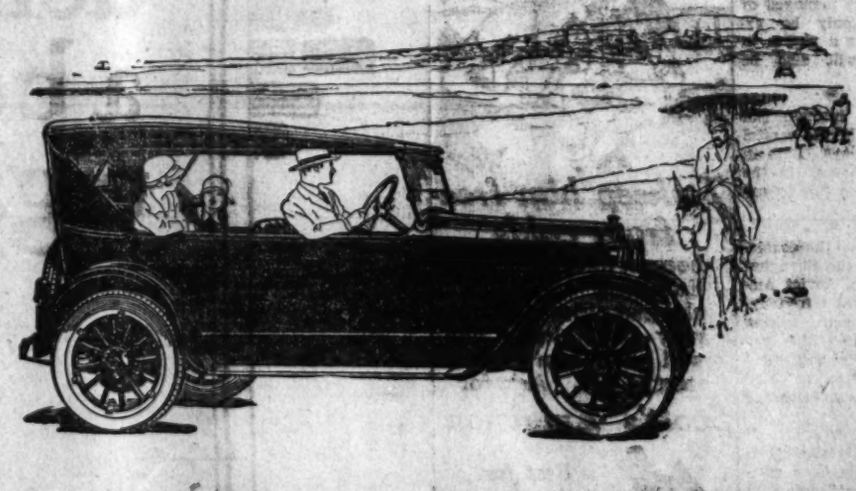

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News Brevities

The old print exhibition by Mrs. Spencer Knight at the B. W. A. Headquarters, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, has proved such an attraction that, by special request, it has been decided to keep the exhibition open till 5 p.m. Monday, which means that Mrs. Knight will be in attendance at the B. W. A. Headquarters all day Sunday.

• • •

The new Columbia records have arrived in Shanghai and in the most recent lot are included some fine vocal numbers and two good violin records. There is an abundance of new dance tunes including "Eccentric" and "Sweet Little You" by Ted Lewis' band; "Hard Hearted Hannah" and "Tessie (Stop Teasin' Me)" by The Little Ramblers. Among the vocal solos is the double record "Mandalay" and "Driftwood" sung by Lewis James, tenor; The Shannon Four offer two quartets, "Follow the Swallow" and "Sing A Little Song."

• • •

U. S. veterans of the World War who desire application blanks for the bonus granted by Congress are requested after November 1, to apply to the American Legion, 35 Jinkee Road, as the offices of the American Red Cross have been closed and can no longer distribute these blanks.

• • •

Mr. Thomas A. Minkievitz, connected with the Liggett-Myers Tobacco company at Manila, is a through passenger on the President Grant, Admiral Oriental liner, to Seattle. The Grant tied up at the central wharf shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is getting away today for the United States, via Japan ports.

• • •

Among the passengers who disembarked from the A. O. L. s.s. President Grant, which arrived to-day from Hongkong, were: Mr. L. Dunbar, a prominent flour merchant from the southern port: Mr. H. P. White of the Douglas Steamship Co. at Hongkong, and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh. Mr. Roxburgh is with John I. Thornycroft and Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

• • •

The Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer President Lincoln which is due to arrive from San Francisco on Tuesday morning and which was scheduled to continue her trip to Manila Wednesday morning will stay over until Thursday daylight in order to give their passengers an opportunity to witness the Champions Race Wednesday afternoon.

• • •

Water pipes of paper is the latest, says the Pennsylvania public service information committee. It is a French invention. The paper or pasteboard is wound around the shaft of a machine that has a tank containing adhesive material, with which the paper is coated before the actual winding takes place. The layers are coated with tar, and finally a bath of bitumen is given as finishing coat.

• • •

The Ministry of Education is taking steps to investigate the schools or universities which have asked for a share of the returned Boxer Indemnity for their educational foundation funds as to whether they are qualified to enjoy such a privilege. Those institutions which are badly managed or constituted will not only be excluded from receiving a share in the indemnity but will also be closed.

• • •

Several cases of incendiarism have been reported in the capital during the past few days. Late on Monday night two houses in the West City were set on fire by unknown persons.

• • •

Basing his action on the conclusion of warfare in the Shanghai district, Mr. Karahan, Soviet Ambassador, has presented a fresh request to the Government asking that the three Russian ships anchored outside Woosung be handed over to his representative. There is no indication as to what course will be taken.

The Mukden wireless station, which has only lately been completed by the German Telefunken Co., broadcasts war news daily from 3 to 4 p.m., using a wave of 2,600 meters length. The war news are being spoken into the transmitter both in English and in Chinese. The Mukden Station has a capacity of 5 kilowatts, and its broadcasting is very well heard not only all along the North China coast, but also as far down as Shanghai.

• • •

Tokio's daily quake was bigger than usual on Sunday week, says the Japan Chronicle. The Tokio Asahi states that there was a strange and ominous noise on the Saturday, over 24 hours before the quake, and that the pheasants in the neighborhood cried out. Pheasants in England are said to have called on several occasions when, during the war, the sounds of explosions rumbled over the country; and it is believed in Japan that these birds sometimes foretell earthquakes. They are known to be very sensitive to any unusual phenomenon. However, if all the pheasants now left in the Tokio district called at once, it is doubtful whether anybody would notice them.

• • •

As an outcome of arrangements reached between Japan, France, and Italy, no travellers of any one of these nations visiting the country of any of the others are required to have their passports visaed. The exemption does not apply to the colonies at present, but negotiations are now in progress to extend the agreement to the colonies.

• • •

Those who are working against white slavery in Japan have no rosy path. A refuge for women was established some time ago at Kameido, Tokio, by the efforts of Mr. P. G. Price, Mr. Kagawa Toyouike of Kobe and others. Lately a house of ill-fame has been opened next door. Those interested in the refuge protested to the landlord of the latter, but he refused to turn his tenants out. Now an appeal has been made to the police, says the Yomiuri, but the outcome is not recorded.

• • •

The Living Buddha Pan Shen left Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, on October 12, presumably for Peking, according to a message received by Peking.

• • •

Acting upon a resolution passed by a joint conference of the eight Government Universities recently held, Mr. Chiang Muo-lin and Dr. Chiang Yung, Acting Director and Director of the Peking National University and the National Law College respectively, have issued a circular to their sister institutions questioning them about their financial strength, and persuading them to raise funds themselves for the maintenance of their respective institutions, since it is futile for them to hope for monetary support from the Government which has set aside all funds for military expenses.

• • •

The sudden arrival of cold weather following the storm last week has taken a toll of over 15 lives in the Chinese City in Hankow. According to a report of the Hankow Benevolent Association, five deaths have occurred on the Maloo, seven on the roadside behind the railroad, two at Chiaokow and one on the Churenmen Maloo. These poor folks, most of whom were rickshaw coolies in the Chinese city, died from hunger and exposure.

• • •

Work on the boundary maps of the Russo-Chinese border is said to be well on the way to completion. The results of the labor of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the General Staff in this connection will be submitted to the Sino-Russian Conference.

• • •

Dr. Ku Hung-ming has left Tokio for Kyoto to give a lecture there.

MUTT & JEFF -:- By Bud Fisher

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MUTT, BEHOLD IN ME THE GUY WITH A DRAG! IN PLAIN WORDS I'M THE GUY WHO HAS INFLUENCE!
LION TAMERS' CLUB.
JUST WHAT DO YOU MEAN?
WELL, HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN THE PRESS STAND DURING THE FIRST WORLDS SERIES GAME AND RUB ELBOWS WITH ALL THE FAMOUS SPORTING WRITERS?
I'D LOVE IT, JEFF!
LOOK! I GOT YOU A PASS TO THE PRESS STAND! I WONT BE WITH YOU AS I'M GONNA SIT ON THE PLAYERS' BENCH WITH ONE OF THE TEAMS!
CLASS!
SOME PULL! SLIP ME!
TA TA! I GOTTA MOVE ON!
LISTEN! THE BIG LETTERS IN RED - S.P. - THAT, I TAKE IT, MEANS SPECIAL PRIVILEGE! TEE HEE!
NOPE! THAT MEANS STANDING PRIVILEGE!

American School Notes

This year the Dramatic Committee has planned to present some four or five modern one-act plays. The first one "Suppressed Desires," will be shown on November 29. Last Thursday a tryout was had for the characters, and the following cast was chosen; Enid Saunders as Henrietta, Pocetta Saunders as Mabel, and Clarence Wilbur as Stephen.

On Tuesday, Mr. Loehr spoke at Assembly of the value and place of modern languages in the curriculum, dealing especially with French. Announcement was made that plans are being made for a two-year course in Spanish beginning with the next fall term.

Friday morning Mrs. H. A. Wilbur concluded her talks on "Great Periods of Chinese Art," taking her audience from the glories of the Sung Dynasty to and through the Tsing dynasty. The lecture was well illustrated with carefully chosen lantern slides.

Saturday evening the students and faculty took part in a most enjoyable masquerade costume party to celebrate Hallowe'en. The social committee of the Parent-Teacher Association was responsible for the entertainment.

On Wednesday, November 5, Mr. James of Philadelphia will be the speaker at assembly as the guest of the Student Association.

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JAPANESE MAN AND WOMAN HELD ON ARMS CHARGE

Man And Wife Sentenced To Serve Terms For Deal In Contraband

M. Moroishi, a Japanese, was sentenced to 25 days' imprisonment and his wife to 14 days' imprisonment when they were arraigned in the Japanese Consular Court yesterday at the instance of Settlement police on charges of dealing in arms.

According to evidence presented by the police, Chinese operatives from Hongkew station approached Moroishi at his home, 1519 Yangtszepoo Road, after he had been suspected of dealing in arms. The Chinese detectives made an agreement to purchase certain arms. Shortly before the time set for their subsequent meeting with Moroishi, detectives arrested the Japanese and his wife. The woman was carrying four automatic pistols of German manufacture and 400 rounds of ammunition at the time.

The Japanese Consular Court, in addition to ordering the imprisonment of the man and woman, directed that the arms be confiscated.

The component parts of an automatic pistol were discovered by the police in a raid Friday on a Japanese restaurant at 115 Yangtszepoo Road. The proprietor of the restaurant, however, was reported to be in Japan, and in his absence the police intend to bring charges against the present occupant.

De Valera Given Month's Sentence

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 1.—Mr. de Valera has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the second division at Belfast for entering North Ireland in contravention to the Government order.

FAMOUS CUTTER CRUSHED IN ICE.

The Veteran Coast Guard Cutter Bear, which for the past 50 years has carried cheer to the Arctic Circle and Behring Sea, is pinched in the ice 1,000 miles from Unalaska, and is doomed, according to wireless word from her commander. If she can be brought home she will be dismantled.

Heavy Loss Result Of Anti-Chinese Rioting

Nearly 50,000 pesos loss was occasioned by the anti-Chinese riots in the Philippines October 19 and 20, according to further reports from Manila.

Stoppage of business transactions and loss in the sales tax caused more than 25,000 loss to the government. The remaining loss was in damage done to shops of the Chinese by the Filipino mobs which wrecked exteriors and interiors of many stores and restaurants in the Chinese district.

Food prices went sky-high, also, as a result of the closing down of Chinese "tiendas." Pork sold at 1.50 per kilo where previous prices had been 80 cents per kilo. Rice, dried fish, petroleum and other articles also went higher.

Coastwise shipping was tied up for nearly a week, the Chinese being the principal shippers to the southern islands and boats not going out unless provided with fair cargoes.

Chinese passengers from China and southern ports were held on boats at Manila for several days until the crisis was over, it being feared the mobs would cause more trouble.

Chinese schools were closed for a week, parents fearing to send the youngsters through the streets.

Filipino legislators branded the riots as a manifestation of Filipino attempts to get free from the economic hold the Chinese have on the Philippines.

Nearly 500 Filipinos were arrested during the rioting.

Two editors, one of a Filipino paper, another of a Chinese paper, were arrested, charged with printing seditious and inflammatory statements.

HANGCHOW FOLK SHOW NO LIKE FOR NEW RULE

Better Ten Days Of Lu Than On Of Sun Chuan-fang, People Believe

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, Nov. 1.—It is now ten days since General Sun Chuan-fang returned from his visit to Shanghai after the flight of former Governor Lu Yung-hsiang. This is not time enough to justify a comparison in the regiments of the two men, but the people have definitely made up their minds on this score. The thought of the city might well be better ten days of Lu than one of Sun, and yet this is such an early judgment that it may be entirely unfair. Political circles seem to be in for a complete upheaval. Practically every office of importance is being filled by friends of the new tutuh, so maybe it is only the affected ones who are doing the talking.

Outwardly the affairs of the city are moving along quietly. It took several days for the new troops to settle down to routine, and there is still an assertion and bluster on their part which may be the results of the victory through which their chief led them recently. This is in contrast also with the last regime. It is reliably reported that the new governor has wired to Tuan Chi-jui, commending him on the part he is taking since Feng Yu-hsiang's coup d'etat in Peking. This is not strange in view of the General's former allegiance to the Anfu party. While the telegram was on its way to Genwere also on their way to the aid eral Tuan in the north 2,500 troops of Marshal Chi, and they went from the capital city of the province, presumably by boat to Soochow, and from there by train to Nanking.

Apparently General Sun is to have a peaceful reign in the province, because it takes two to make a quarrel. Thus far the opposition which might make possible a fight is nowhere in sight. While there may be squirming as political heads drop, there have been no outcries, and it is generally accepted as inevitable that Sun's men will eventually gather in everything they want.

If enough attention can be given to the schools to enable them to open again, the people will be poned and re-set many times, and still no definite announcements are being issued.

It is taking the community long-connection with the outside world. willing to forgive a great deal. Opening dates have been set, postnow than at anytime during active fighting. Sunday's papers reached the city on Thursday, and this is more or less typical of our er to get its mail from Shanghai The regular schedule which the railway is instituting tomorrow ought to bring us nearer, and give us news of the happenings in Peking as early as they get it in America.

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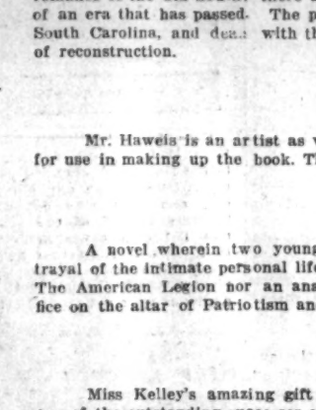

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Extract from
MUNICIPAL GAZETTE
(Week Ending Oct. 23rd, 1924)

Tuberculosis:

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2 Intense Coughing
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American School Football

BY CORNY GRAFTON

The football teams at the American School are already practicing strenuously in preparation for the contests in connection with the American Oriental Bank Trophy. This trophy, it will be remembered, was presented last year by friends in the American Oriental Bank for interclass competition in American football, and was won by the Junior-Freshman team last fall.

This year it will be competed for again by two teams, comprised of the members of sister classes in High School. Plans have already been made to stage the first of the series of games on the School Field about November 8th.

It is also expected that Mr. James Graham will bring down his Chinese team from Yencheng to play another game with the Americans. A number of the Chinese men of last year's team have graduated and so will not be able to play, but it is expected that Mr. Graham will be able to develop a good team from new material, with a few "veterans" for a foundation. Those of the public who saw the Chinese-American game at Nanyang University last year will recall that the Chinese team was beaten rather badly, but this was only to be expected in their first year of play. This fall they are expected to make a much better showing, and it is hoped that in the future more Chinese teams will participate in the sport.

In spite of the loss of the Squires brothers, McGinnis and Hoye, who were among last year's stars on the gridiron, the American School boys hope to put up a good team this year. Without doubt their best man is Douglas Rugh, who will probably play fullback. Besides having a through knowledge of the game, he can either run, pass or kick, which adds much to his value as a ground gainer. Another hope of this year's team is John Davies, captain of the Junior-Freshman team, who played a good end on last year's first team. Other possibilities for the backfield are Smith, Gifin, Antoniatz and Waugh.

This year's line will in all probability be stronger than last year's. Raven will fill his old position at center, but beyond this it is impossible to do more than conjecture the positions.

At any rate both teams are determined to put up a good fight for the honors, and it is hoped that a large and appreciative crowd will return out to the Chinese-American game which will be played in the latter part of Nov. More definite information as to time, place and other details will be announced later.

LOCAL CHINESE TEAMS

A friendly football game was played between the Union Club and Sam Yoh on the latter's field in Kiaochow Road yesterday afternoon, resulting in a draw. The game was well balanced, the Sam Yoh players showing good team work, while the Union team had a good defense and played a steady game. A number of the latter were college players from St. John's.

M. T. Lee was the star of the game, and his shooting stood out. Lee was a member of the Pennsylvania University eleven while in America, and with some practice will be back in his old form again.

The Union team will play Aurora University this afternoon at 2:30 at the excellent Pioneer Field, corner of Rue Amiral Bayle and Rue de l'Observatoire, French Concession. The Union Club players will hold its business meeting after the game, same being postponed yesterday owing to the insufficient number of members present.

Intercollegiate Football

St. John's played two football games yesterday, and lost both. Neither were League games. In the first game St. John's Middle School met Shanghai College. Both teams looked quite balanced at the beginning, but Shanghai managed to win chiefly through a strong defence. Shanghai scored one goal in each half, making the final score 2-0.

In the second game St. John's Varsity tacked Aurora University, and lost by the score of 4-2, to the great delight of the Aurora students who lined up the northern side of the field.

St. John's started well, with the help of wind and slope, and after fifteen minutes' play her left wing shot a high one which the Aurora goalie made no attempt to stop. Aurora soon evened the count, through their center forward. Then St. John's left wing put across a beautiful center which the right inside headed into the net. The score at the end of the first half was 2-2.

On resumption of play Aurora, with the wind behind them, did much better. They made St. John's defence look pretty easy, and scored two more goals. St. John's tried hard to equalise, but found the Aurora defence quite impenetrable. St. John's team was handicapped by the absence of five regulars.

The final score was 4-2.

NANYANG vs. KOREANS

Nanyang University is starting her football season to-day with the Korean football team, on Nanyang's own field. Kick-off at 3 p.m.

Eases Rheumatic Pains

A stiff neck is soon eased and rheumatic pains in arms and shoulders disappear when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is rubbed on the aching spot. It feels good to the skin, penetrates quickly to the very seat of pain, scattering the congestion, relieving the pressure and the pain is gone. Sold and recommended everywhere.

American School Boys Seek 'Fathers' For Annual Dinner

There are about forty bright and enthusiastic American boys at the Shanghai American School who are on the search for "fathers" to adopt them for the night of November 14, the occasion being the annual "Fathers and Sons" dinner of the Community Church.

Arrangements which have been made for the function this year promise an entertainment "bigger and better" than ever—providing of course sufficient volunteer fathers can be drafted for the evening.

The function will be held in the gymnasium of the Navy Y. M. C. A. and will start at five o'clock with a swim in the pool, after which there will be a sukiyaki dinner prepared "right on the floor" of the gymnasium and in plain sight of everybody by the boys and their adopted "daddies." Then following the chow there will be games and in the words of the promoters a real boys party.

The cost of tickets for the entire evening is $2 for "daddies" including chow for one boy. Persons desiring to attend are urged to communicate with Mr. H. Barnard, Telelphone West 1284.

Germany To Be Represented In Olympics In 1928

Geneva, Sept. 24 (by the Associated Press.).—Germany will be admitted to the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam, Holland, and the games will not be curtailed in extent, according to an article by the president of the international Olympic committee which will appear in the next number of the Revue de Geneve.

Japanese Prince To Visit Europe

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, November 1.—It is reported that the Emperor's second son, His Imperial Highness Chichibu, will visit Europe in 1925, where he intends to stay three or four years for the study of military affairs. The date of his departure is not yet decided.

Navy's "Stormy Petrel" Living in Peace.

Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, U. S. N., retired, who, while in the Navy, was engaged in more controversies than any other officer, and who was dubbed the "Stormy Petrel" of the Navy, is now living in peace in Newport, R. I. But to show that he's still ready for a scrap he recently umpired a baseball game there. His decisions were not questioned.

Pres. Lincoln To Await Champion Race

The President Lincoln, Pacific Mail Steamship liner, will be held over in Shanghai a few hours next week as a special accommodation to prospective passengers out of Shanghai, bound for Hongkong and Manila, who are desiring to witness the Champions race Wednesday, according to an announcement yesterday by E. M. Wilson, general agent.

The Lincoln is scheduled to leave November 5. The new schedule will put it out of Shanghai at daylight, Thursday, November 6. She will arrive in Hongkong at daylight, Saturday, as previously scheduled.

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DR. SUN RETURNS TO CANTON FOR NEW CONFERENCE

Postponement Of Journey To North Is Forecast By Correspondent

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Canton, Oct. 30.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen returned here from Shaokwan this afternoon at 4 o'clock in order, it is understood, to attend the "state foundation conference" which is expected to be held in two or three days.

With the return here of Dr. Sun, political circles here have again become considerably agitated. While it is reported that Dr. Sun contemplates proceeding to the North before long, according to the statement made by Messers. Hu Han-min, Wang Chao-ming and Liao Chung-kai to a representative of the Eastern News Agency, it seems as yet problematical whether Dr. Sun will personally proceed to the North at the present time, because of the fact that the proposed "state foundation conference" is to be held at no distant date.

It seems likely that Messrs. Wang Chao-ming and Liao Chun-kai will go to the North as Dr. Sun's representatives. It is reported that adoption of the projected committee system for the Canton Government will not be decided until after the conference in question.

LOCAL VETERANS TO OBSERVE 6TH ARMISTICE DAY

Placing Of Wreaths, Church Services And Dinner Dance To Feature

Armistice Day, November 11, is to be observed in Shanghai with the usual ceremonies and social gatherings.

The United Services Association will have charge of the observance of the sixth anniversary of the end of the World War. The program of the day will start with decoration of the War Memorial on the Bund in the morning and end with a ball at the French Club at night.

The wreaths will be placed on the Memorial at 8:45 o'clock by representatives of all nations which took part in the war. No talks will be made, the commanders of the various former soldier units and others placing the wreaths.

Church services will be in the Cathedral later in the morning with the British veterans in charge.

Dinner will be served at the French Club at 8 o'clock for members of all organisations. The dance will begin about 10 o'clock with the ladies of the members coming in at that time.

Members of the various legions are asked to communicate with their commanders, whether they will attend the banquet.

Regular Service, Shanghai-Hangchow, Gets Under Way

Regular train service between Hangchow and Shanghai on the Shanghai. Hangchow railway started yesterday with two trains daily along the line.

Passengers will be forced to cross two streams on launches because of the wrecked bridges, destroyed by the warring forces during the recent war.

Bridges 31 and 34 were so wrecked by the forces that it is feared that they will not be available for use for nearly a year.

Dynamite was used on both bridges and not content with that the main beam of Bridge 31 was cut in two.

The railway announced yesterday that baggage to Hangchow will be a day late but baggage to Shanghai will be carried on the same train as the passenger.

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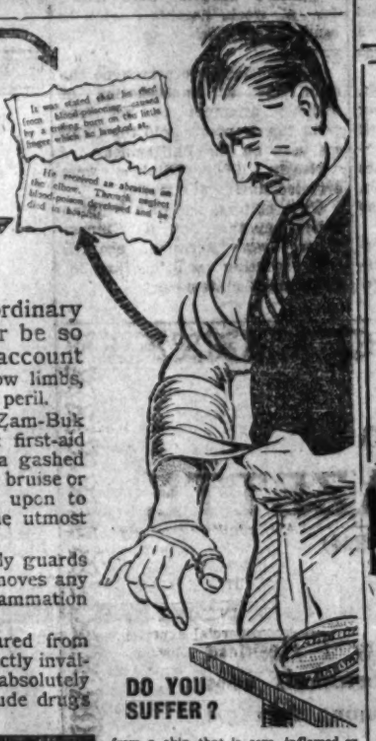

NEVER assume an indifference to ordinary cuts, burns, and abrasions! Never be so foolish as to think such injuries of little account and allow them to go neglected for days! That's how limbs, and even lives, are sacrificed to this blood-poison peril.

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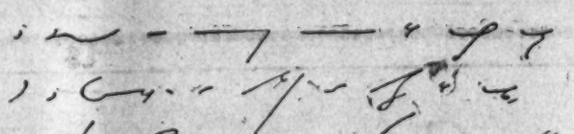

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Shanghai, the 30th October, 1924.

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On the 24th Sept. General Ho Feng-lin illegally seized the above Dock, the property of the Central Government and closed the gates against the whole of the Foreign and Chinese staff. All work at the Dock has thus ceased.

Since that date large quantities of Plant & Materials have been removed by the parties now in Control, who are even attempting to find purchasers for two of the steamers now under conteruction there.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating for the purchase of the said steamens, plant, and materials, and are notified that we the de jure Administration decline to recognise any liabilities incurred since the said 24th Sept. by those who have usurped the control of the Dock.

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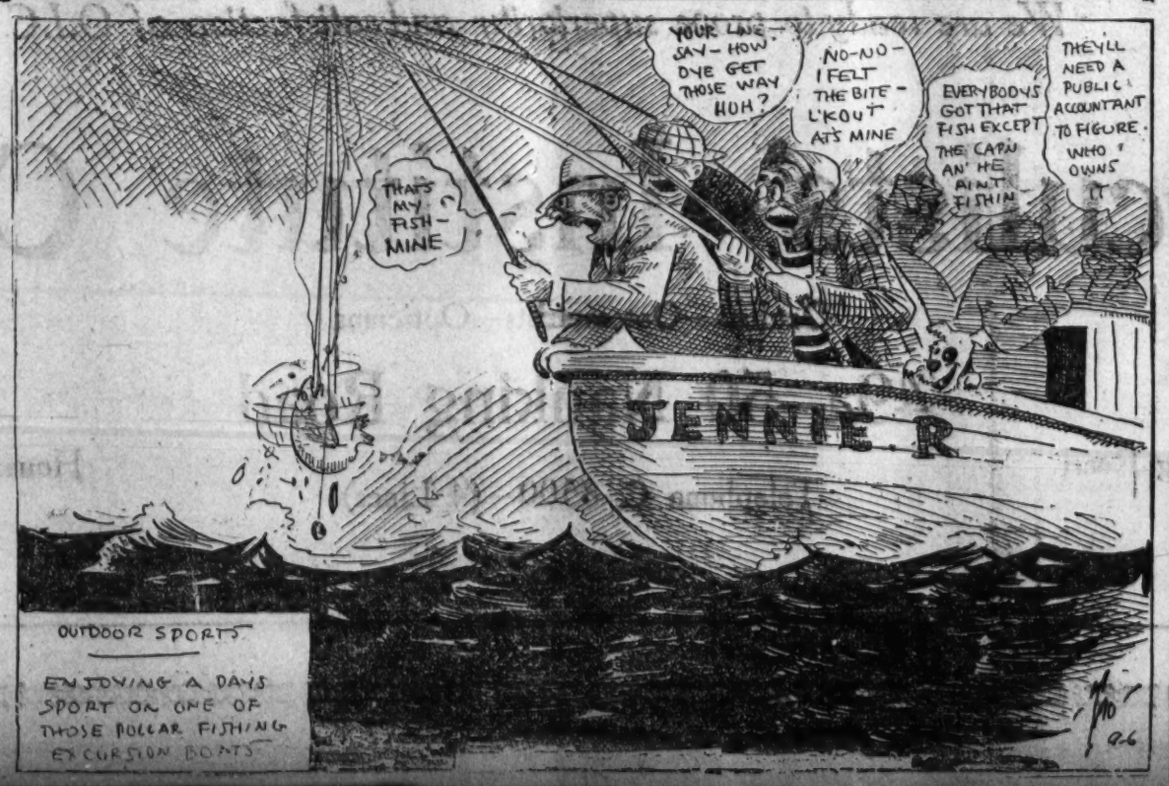
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NO-NO - I FELT THE BITE - L'KOUT AT'S MINE
EVERYBODYS GOT THAT FISH EXCEPT THE CAPN AN' HE AIN'T FISHIN
THEY'LL NEED A PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT TO FIGURE WHO OWNS IT
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Hiring Europe's "Fallen Angels" as "Extras" at $7 a Head

Sketch of Vladimir Volotskoy When He Was a Major-General in Russian Army.

Sketch of Princess Manuella Soutzo When She Was a Court Figure.

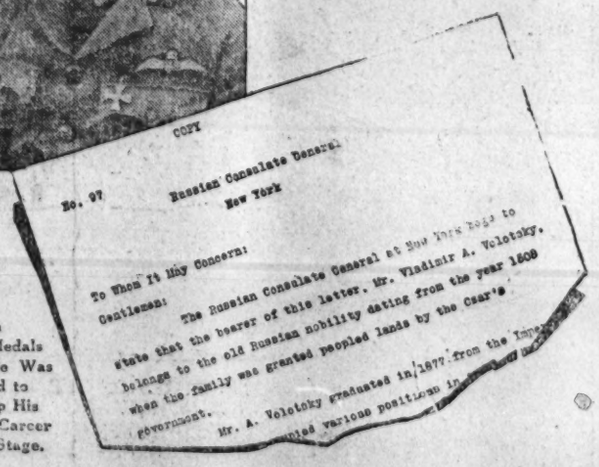
Panoramic Scene from "The Miracle," the New York Stage Spectacle, Whose "Extra" List Was Dotted with Royalty

How Generals, Geniuses, Gentlewomen and Miscellaneous European Pre-War Notables Are Herded Into Mob Scenes as Nameless Supers.

General Volotskoy, Made Up for His Characterization of "The Burgomaster." —From a Sketch by the Duchess of Portland.

Captain Boris Sergievsky While a Russian Army Aviation During the World War, Was Often Decorated for Bravery. In This Photo He Is Shown Wearing Some of His Medals Before He Was Forced to Give Up His Military Career for the Stage.

Princess Soutzo, whose Fine Voice Won Her a Stage Engagement and Kept the Wolf from the Door.



Copy of a Portion of General Volotskoy's Certificate from the Russian Consul-General's Office in New York, Proving Him to Be a Member of the Old Slavic Nobility.

Princess Agatha Pennesco, Who Discarded Her Rank to Become a Nameless Gypsy Girl in a Stage Mob.

A FLOCK of "fallen angels" swooping down on Broadway—that's a sight which might well halt the traffic cops' whistles at their lips and paralyze the pedestrians with wonder.

Yet nothing of the sort occurred recently when New York City fell heir to a band of such "angels," for the simple reason that most of New York City was utterly unaware of the visitation.

They weren't the kind of celestial, winged being which you can read about in Milton and Shakespeare. But it really isn't any exaggeration to call them "Europe's fallen angels," for till the World War stripped them of riches and social glamor there were no more shining and important figures abroad than these men and women who later eked out an unluxurious existence as "extras" in a great American theatrical spectacle.

The dramatic market price for personages of rank and title, you might think, would be steep. In the old days when a duchess in "reduced circumstances" signed on the dotted line with some vaudeville producer her salary demands were sky-high. If a count joined a musical comedy as an "extra special attraction" he expected a weekly envelope far in excess of a chorus man's, though the talents of the two might be on a par.

But nowadays——! Seven dollars a head is considered a fair price for beautiful women and imposing men whose heads were once adorned with regal ornaments, but who now display, instead, paste jewels which look like a million across the footlights and aren't worth their weight in tin.

If it hadn't been for the arrival on these shores of the Princess Agatha Pennesco, a Rumanian notable, the secret of the latest group of "fallen angels" might never have been unearthed.

The Princess, who is young, lovely and intellectual, has as much blue blood in her veins as she has ideas in her pretty head. The wife of a distinguished Rumanian senator, she made a trip to the United States two years ago. With her own beloved country flayed and bloodied by the war, she came here to replenish her purse by lecturing in French—an easy job for her, since she speaks half a dozen languages fluently.

During the war the Princess had been chairwoman of the Rumanian Red Cross, and, incidentally, a close friend of Queen Marie. Her great passion was to see her native land economically rebuilt, but her patriotism was hampered by personal privations, despite the fact that her husband, Constantin Pennesco, was a whip of the Liberal party and hailed as a probable Cabinet member.

The Princess, discarding her title, arrived in America simply as "Madame Palcologue." She found this country delightful. The result was a second trip last Fall, just at the time when Morris Gest, the theatrical impresario, was assembling the populous cast for Max Reinhardt's huge pantomime, "The Miracle."

For this production a vast number of supernumeraries or "extras" was needed. What Gest and Reinhardt particularly wanted was young and striking-looking ladies—not women—who could put fire and dash into the briefest gestures and convey intense "mob emotion"—for a modest stipend.

So during the months that "The Miracle" thrilled Manhattan with its color, movement and lights, a real, certified Princess—Madame Paleologue, no less—capered, shouted and shook a tambourine as a mad, exquisite gypsy. And no one "out front" had the slightest suspicion that this small cog in the gigantic machinery of the play was of the blood royal.

Discovery of the Princess Pennesco in the surging crowds of the spectacle led to the surmise that, in that array of whirling figures, there might be hidden other foreign celebrities, whose stars of fortune had been dimmed by the war and who were mixing with the $7-a-head mob for obvious reasons.

Quiet inquiries were made—and startling disclosures followed. It was found that one of the most arrestingly beautiful of the unprogrammed maidens was in reality the Princess Manuella Soutzo, whose throbbing soprano lent lustre to certain chants. A granddaughter of the Prince of Valachio, a Rumanian province, Princess Manuella, like the lovely Agatha, had decided to discard her title.

Faced by the problem of carving a career for herself and also of warding off the imminent wolf, she appeared briefly on the Rumanian stage, got a stop-gap movie job in Paris, and—longed for new lands to conquer. America beckoned, so the Princess took ship and joined a cousin of hers in New York.

There opportunity, of a sort, knocked at her door. Was not the "kolossal" Reinhardt in the city, and was he not eager to sign up a handsome ingenue with a trained voice? So in time the Princess Soutzo found herself, white-robed and grave-faced, intoning litanies against the Gothic arches of "The Miracle."

High-born, exotic ladies, bred in luxury's lap, weren't the only living wonders of the play's "extra" list. There were men, too, who had been millionaires, but whom Fate had cast ruthlessly into the "Super" class, as if cruelly forgetful of their past achievements.

Consider the case of Vladimir Volotskoy. Before 1914 he had been a major-general in the Russian army, and from Archangel to Odessa he was also famous as the "Milk King of Muscovy." Twenty years ago Volotskoy founded a chain of milk stores which were the keystone of an enormous industry. And he was a prominent figure in the Government service, holding a high post in the Department of Agriculture.

But ill-luck stalked the General. With revolution rushed in personal disaster. His family, which traced its lineage back to 1508, was warmly beloved by the late Czar Nicholas. When the Romanoff throne was hacked to shreds, the new insurgent government seized the Volotskoy plants, and the proud general saw his wealth and position crumble. From Petrograd to New York and a minor, though important, job as the burgomaster in the Reinhardt production, was a slow step, but one which Volotskoy was forced to take.

A similar destiny was that of Captain Boris Sergievsky. Once he was the head of a Russian army aviation corps. Once his coat glistened with medals—the St. George Cross and other jeweled insignia. For the captain, who also served with the British Royal Air Forces, did valiant deeds during the World War. Civil strife in Russia found him actively engaged, and later he became a flying instructor in England, where he remained till the lure of America got into his blood.

There were other patrician and pathetic figures in the "extra" list of "The Miracle." General Nikolaieff, who had threaded his way from the Crimea to the Land of Liberty after terrible experiences in Russia, was a typical one. Yet despite a year in a German prison camp and hair-raising escapes from the Bolshevists, the General maintained a congenial whole-heartedness during the run of "The Miracle," which made him esteemed by all his fellow-workers.

"That's the most extraordinary part of it," said Morris Gest of his band of "fallen angels." "Kind hearts may be more than coronets, but let me tell you that sometimes the two go together. You couldn't find a more democratic crowd of people—or harder workers—than the generals, dukes and princesses on my 'extra' list. They may be 'angels' who have 'fallen' financially, but we all 'fell' for them, just the same."

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Gala Bill To Be Presented At The Apollo

Two feature productions which have attracted great praise in America, and, during the first half of the week, the second series of the Kiangsu-Chekiang war pictures, showing the devastation wrought at Liuho, make up a gala bill which is offered at the Apollo Theater during the week starting today.

In addition to the war pictures, the Apollo program for today, tomorrow and Tuesday features "Little Johnny Jones," a screen version of George M. Cohan's great stage success, with Johnny Hines in the title role.

In "Little Johnny Jones," Hines has the role of the celebrated jockey, Johnny Jones, who brings Yankee spunk and fun over to England and finds himself plunged headlong in love with a beautiful heiress, besides being the focus for the attacks of a bunch of unscrupulous gamblers out to ruin his reputation by crooked work. They are afraid if he runs in the English Derby their chances of winning with their own horses will be reduced to nil. And they stop at nothing short of murder in their efforts to turn the tables and have the jockey ruled off the track.

Johnny Hines has the starring role of the jockey, supported by the following cast: William Standing, Margaret Seddon, Robert Prior, Molly Malone, George Webb, Mervyn LeRoy, "Fat" Carry, Pauline French, and Brownie, the Wonder Dog.

It was directed by Arthur Rosson and scenarised by Raymond Schrock.

Starting Wednesday and continuing for the balance of the week, the Apollo will show an eight-reel super-feature, "Butterfly," featuring Laura La Plante, Norman Kerry, Ruth Clifford, Kenneth Harlan, T. Roy Barnes, Margaret Livingston and Cesare Gravina. The film is from the story by Kathleen Norris, the noted American novelist.

Laura La Plante's role is one of a sirenish musician with a propensity for flirtation; Ruth Clifford, her sister, a stolid business woman; Norman Kerry enacts a volatile Russian as against Kenneth Harlan, portraying a hard-headed bridge engineer. Into this combination a maelstrom of emotion breaks, with dire results.

Clarence Brown directed. He made "The Signal Tower," which had its world premiere in London, and "The Acquittal."

"Scaramouche" Is Held Over At Carlton

The unprecedented demand for seats for "Scaramouche," the romantic Sabatini novel which was shown on the screen at the Carlton Theater last week, has caused the managment to hold over the picture by popular demand for three more days. It will be shown again Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The Carlton orchestra whose jazz tunes were the musical surprise that preceded the picture last week willl also continue. There will be two matinees on Sunday, one at 3 and the other at 5:30. The regular daily matinee will be at 3 o'clock.

"Scaramouche" is one of the really fine movies that occur too seldom and is far and away the best that has been shown in Shanghai for some time. Romantic details and humorous touches have in no way detracted from the accuracy of historic detail in the picture but have enriched the whole production immeasurably.

Ramon Novarro reveals himself in the role of the youthful aristocrat who turns to the people to right their injustices, as an actor of extraordinary ability. Alice Terry, besides being really beautiful, is not content with decorating the screen but gives fully of her talents to interpret the difficult role of Aline. The various "types" are startling in their realism.

"Scaramouche" is a noteworthy contribution to moving pictures and is one of the few pictures that lives up to its press-agent's reams of adjectives.

At The Theaters

APOLLO THEATER

Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, Johnny Hines in "Little Johnny Jones", from George M. Cohan's stage success of the same name, and the second series of the Kiangsu-Chekiang war pictures. Starting Wednesday, Laura La Plante and Norman Kerry in "Butterfly", from the novel by Kathleen Norris.

CARLTON THEATER

Continued showing by special request, "Scaramouche", the film of the French revolutionary period from the story by Rafael Sabatini. Ramon Navarro plays the leading role.

ISIS THEATER

Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, performances at 3, 7 and 9:15 o'clock, John Gilbert in "The Yellow Stain". Wednesday to Saturday, 3, 7 and 9:15 o'clock, D. W. Griffith's "Judith of Bethulia", with Blanche Sweet, Mae Marsh, Lillian Gish and Dorothy Gish.

OLYMPIC THEATER

Starting tomorrow, Mia May, the noted emotional actress, in "The Price She Paid". Starting Thursday, "The Way Of A Woman".

VICTORIA THEATER

Starting tomorrow, Lois Weber's production of "What Do Men Want?", Wednesday to Saturday, "The Sixth Commandment", directed by William Christy Cabanne.

Wrigley's Gum
Perfumes the Breath

DAY and NIGHT

Still Working Two Shifts, Day and Night Making Sir. Wm. Crookes

O.I.C.

Timberlands Tale Offered At The Isis

John Gilbert, one of America's most successful stars, is being featured in a tale of the timberlands of Michigan entitled "The Yellow Stain," which will have its local premiere at the Isis Theater beginning Sunday for 3 days.

The part portrayed by Mr. Gilbert in this production is unusual, inasmuch as one surmises that he is really acting the part of a coward, whereas the happy ending brings forth the fact that the cowardly stain was merely in the imagination of those surrounding him. The action of this picture is spirited.

D. W. Griffith's productions are always welcomed heartily by the Shanghai movie fans, As witness the receptions given his "Way Down East," "Orphans of the Storm" and "The Love Flower." One of his most sensational successes has been booked by the management of the Isis Theater beginning next Wednesday. It is the "Judith of Bethulia," a picture produced on a very extensive scale. The time taken in producing this stupendous picture is said to be no less than that of "The Orphans of the Storm." And the money invested is even greater than that of "Intolerance."

The total number of persons employed in the picture is more than five thousand and there are thousands of horses. The all star cast is headed by Blanche Sweet, Mae Marsh, Lillian Gish, Dorothy Gish, Robert Harron and Henry B. Walthall.

There are scenes of ancient palaces, scenes of ancient wars, and massive settings that will exceed any other productions of its kind. The whole production is personally directed by D. W. Griffith.

Thrilling Tale Is Unfolded In Victoria Film

An unusually interesting and thrilling story is told by the Lois Weber's great screen production "What Do Men Want" coming to the Victoria Theater tomorrow.

The hero of "What Do Men Want?" is a poor young man in a small town when the story opens. He loves his pretty neighbor next door and they are married. Their start is humble enough, but the husband is full of ambition and invents an auto attachment that brings him a fortune. In the meantime his wife is busy with her increasing family, and hubby permits his fancy to wander away from his own fireside. He is helped in his wrongdoing by one of the town boys and goes so far with his neglect of his wife that he nearly breaks her heart. There is a reconciliation in the end and the truant husband learns his lesson.

The brother of the heroine betrays a young girl and leaves town. He returns the day they are dragging the lake for her body. The shock of her death brings him to a realization of the misery he has caused.

Starting Wednesday, the Victoria will show "The Sixth Commandment," a deeply absorbing story of modern life, with a whirlwind of action that surges with thrills and romance.

Takapeg of Begg

DAWALU YEAST BUILDS HEALTH NATURALLY

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Two Good Films Are Booked For The Olympic

"The Price She Paid" and "The Way of A Woman" will be the offerings at the Olympic Theater during the week starting tomorrow.

"The Price She Paid," which opens its engagement at the Olympic tomorrow is the story of a mother's love and a wife's faithfulness to her vows. Mia May, the gifted emotional actress, plays the leading role.

The story of "The Price She Paid" concerns a girl whose father dies. She finds herself forced through poverty to marry a rich man and say farewell to the sweetheart of her choice. Luxury she accepts, but not love, for her husband is merely fascinated by her beauty, and she becomes the center of devious intrigues and conspiracies. She finally falls in love with a stranger and discovers too late that he is a spy. But she finds that love is stronger than everything. Scenes move quickly and climax follows climax in quick succession, until for identification purposes her little daughter is brought into the grim surroundings of the court.

"The Way of A Woman," which comes to the Olympic Theater on Thursday, is the story of a daughter of a fine old American family who rejects a man of good character and social standing and shortly after is married a wealthy cad, a drunkard whom she does not love, and who drags her down to poverty. After his death, she induces the nephew of the man who had been her first fiance to help her until the young man is ruined financially and is faced with disgrace.

The uncle of the young man comes to the rescue and demands that the woman repay the money she has borrowed. She throws some of her gowns and furs into his arms, another woman witnessing his humiliation, and he goes away and settles the obligation himself. A dramatic love story ensues, and, of course, all ends happily.

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A strongly emotional and finely enacted melodrama.

A tale that sounds the depths of human heart and scales the heights of the human soul.

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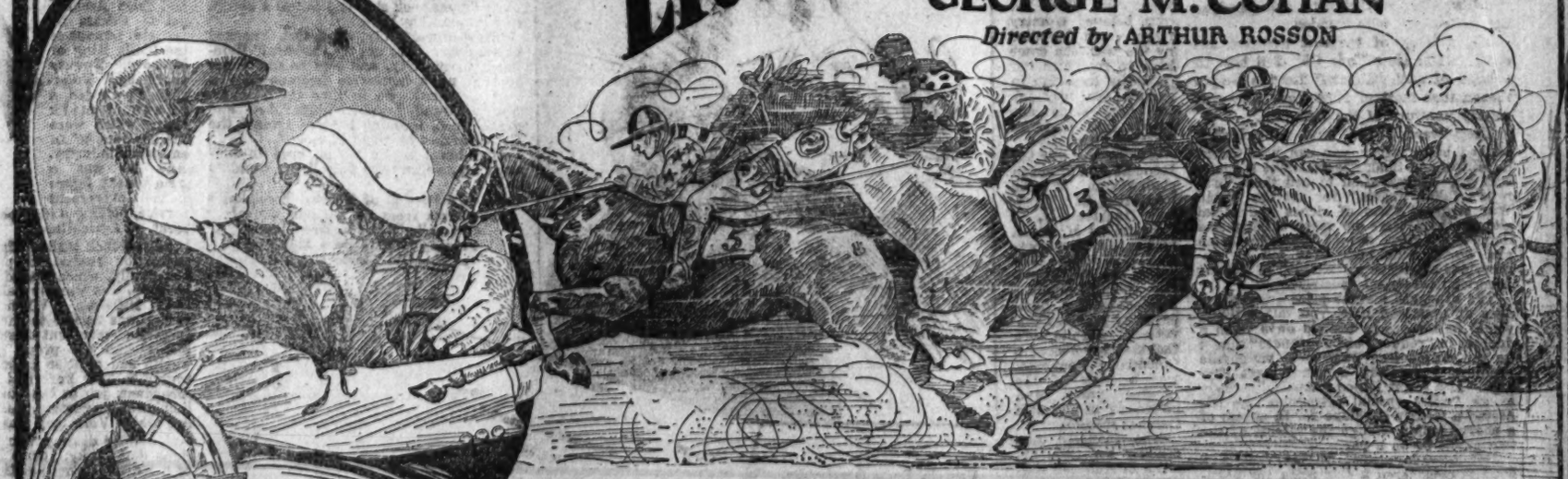

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PICTURES OF THE KIANGSU-CHEKIANG WAR SECOND SERIES DEVASTATION AT LIU-HO

TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. RODOLPH VALENTINO AND DOROTHY DALTON IN "MORAN OF THE LADY LETTY"

PREMYSLAV

EUGENIE (CELLO) — LEOPOLD (VIOLIN)

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

TOWN HALL
Nov. 12 & 15
At 9.15

Booking at Moutrie & Co.
Res. Seats; $4, $3 $2

Accuracy Is Important Quality On The Screen

BY NAOMI BAILEY

That mystical and elusive prize SCREEN SUCCESS—what is it and how is it attained? Any correspondence school specialising in *Personality* will outline SUCCESS in three lessons. But professional favor is not captured in that way.

Success on the screen or stage is almost as difficult to analyse as to attain. It is as useless to predict success for any particular one as it is to predict failure for her less prepossessing sister. One of our most celebrated comediennes of today was considered a "freak" pupil in the dramatic school she attended; on the other hand the most beautiful and apparently talented girl in the school, for whom was predicted immediate stardom, sank into oblivion after a few months struggle before the "foots."

Why is it then that so often in the acting profession the stone which the builder rejects becomes the head of the corner? Certain it is that no rule or set of rules can cajole the laurel wreath from Fame's discriminating hand. The very idiosyncracy which establishes an individual as "queer" may give him a distinctive niche in the public favor. But more likely is his success due to an unconquerable spirit, which held on despite seeming overwhelming impediments to be overcome. I have heard of an actor totally blind, tho his audiences did not suspect it, who was seldom out of a part because of his absolute dependability.

The qualities which have accounted most for distinction in the profession have been accuracy of detail; the ability to put the chosen work before all else; and untiring application and effort.

Accuracy in every detail of professional work should be the first obligation of the actor—accuracy of characterisation, which includes costuming and make-up. The extra who puts on his make-up with the thought that he is one of a crowd and "wont be noticed" may never expect to be chosen from the mob by the director to do the unexpected "bit." Nor can the one who says "The back of my neck wont show" and who, rather than spend a few more minutes before the mirror appears with a tan streak above his collar, expect ever to be separated from the crowd. The ranks of the extras are filled with thousands of those who have said "It does not matter."

Attention to costuming plays an especially important part on the screen. Carelessness in dress is intolerable to the director. One day on the set I overheard two girls talking. One was dressed in careful taste and looked ready to step into a part; the other who was carelessly arrayed was eyeing disdainfully the girl beside her. "You must have paid a bit for those shoes, dearie" "Twenty five dollars" the other replied. "That's putting it on some for an extra," said the one. "I dont expect *always* to be an extra," said the other.

One night I attended a performance played and directed by one of our best known actors. One of the acts in which a chain gang walked across the stage was played entirely in the dark. When the play was over, I went behind the scenes and as it was the "last night," the stage props and scenery were lying about. I noticed a heap of heavy shoes on the floor. The director saw me looking at them and said "They are prisoners shoes. We had to have them made especially for us at Sing Sing. They were very difficult to get." "But, I said, did it matter so much? The audience could not see the shoes; the scene was played in the dark." replied "A player to feel his part, "It mattered to the actors," he should live it intensely at all times and in every detail."

The ability for untiring effort is of supreme importance-an indomitable perseverence which counts every failure a success. This story is told of Leatrice Joy who worked her way from the extra ranks into stardom in the usual patient way: One day she succeeded in obtaining an interview with Cecil De Mille. After a screen test he sent her away disappointed and in tears. He had told her to go home and take up house-keeping; that she would never learn to act. Did she give up, was her spirit broken? Movie fans know the answer. After two days of tearful indecision, she appeared again at Mr. De Mille's private office and demanded admittance. She was received graciously and given her first real part. "I knew," said the director. "that if you came back you had the makings I thought you had!"

Finally, in pursuing success on the stage or screen, comes the ability to put the profession above all else. Appointments with the dressmaker, the masseuse, the dentist and the photographer must never serve as an excuse to shirk the all-important call at the studio and the casting office. One may excuse himself by saying "The little bungalow seems so cozy this morning. I can see about the part just as well tomorrow." Tomorrow the bungalow is still there but the part has been taken. First, foremost and unchanging must be the devotion and application to work. Without this supreme concentration, achievement will be a will-o-the-wisp beckoning, ever beckoning but always "just ahead!"

My boat drifts lazily
I pluck the nearest lilies

COMING TO THE APOLLO

There are some more beautiful in the sun
But it is cooler here in the shade.
Coral ripples into sunsets
Below the surface of the water
Pearls hide in crystal chests
I will leave them for the diver.
My friends pity me
Because I have not more success
I think musingly of their concern for me
My boat drifts lazily on.

"A Full House" By A. W. C. At Carlton

The famous Hart jewel case fades to insignificance in contrast to the "Fleming jewels" which are the crux of the farce and mystery show to be presented at the Carlton Theatre on November 10, 11 and 12, by the Dramatic Department of the American Women's Club under the name of "A FULL HOUSE".

Inspector Sweeney of the renowned Hart jewel case will be needed to fathom the many situations dealing with the mysterious disappearance of the $60,000 ruby and platinum necklace loaned by Boyes and Bassett for this production which is made the past-time of the humourous crook in this play.

For a real entertainment and delightful diversion one should not fail to see this production of "A FULL HOUSE", November 10, 11 and 12. Tickets on sale at Moutries, Nanking Road.

American Critics Voice Praises Of 'The Covered Wagon'

Reviewers in America have been unanimous in greeting "The Covered Wagon," Paramount's biggest motion picture production, soon to be seen here, as an epic deserving of high praise. Robert Sherwood, of the New York Herald, expresses himself as follows:

"Seventy-five years ago a group of sturdy men and women set out from Westpoot Landing, on the Missouri River, to travel in covered wagons along that vague turnpike which was called the Oregon Trail. For 2,000 miles this trail stretched over the prairies and through the Rocky Mountain ravines from the settlement which is now Kansas City into the valley of the Columbia River.

"There was a fork in this road somewhere beyond a post that was known as Fort Bridger. Those who turned to the right carried on to the rich fields of the Pacific Northwest; those who turned to the left came eventually to the gold filled rivers of California.

"There is one adjective that one thinks of first in forming an appraisal of 'The Covered Wagon.' That adjective is 'honest' The picture is honest in its simplicity, in its fidelity, in its sincerity and in its regard for the importance of its theme. It could doubtless have been photographed in Hollywood—but it wasn't. All save an insignificant minority of its scenes were made in the depths of the desert, on the actual grounds covered by the original covered wagons. We imagine that less than half of 1 per cent of the entire picture was recorded within the walls of a movie studio.

"Because of this and because the work of making the film was intrusted to competent hands, 'The Covered Wagon' stands out as a genuine example of the motion picture at its best. It is supremely stirring, it is satisfying to the eye, and it reflects a period of American history of which all Americans have a right to be proud."

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ALICE TERRY

as Aline de Kercadiou, the lady of Louis XVI's court, swept in the passion of the Red Terror.

LEWIS STONE

as the Marquis de la Tour d'Azyr, whose scornful disregard for the rights of man—See

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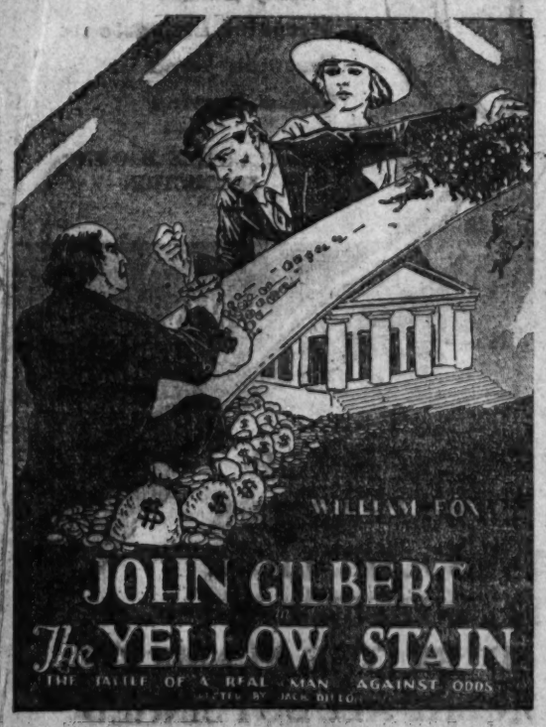

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VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENTS

Today, the Last Two Performances at 3.15 @ 9.15 p.m

The Big Romance of Today

Victor Hugo Halperin's Latest Great Production

"WHEN A GIRL LOVES"

A Thrilling Story of Shackled Lives—

—Powerful Theme—Great Cast

TODAY MATINEE at 5.30 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE in

"THE WAY OF A WOMAN"

Coming On Monday and Tuesday Nov. 3 and 4 at 5.30 @ 9.15 p.m.

Lois Weber's Mighty Screen production

"What Do Men Want?"

A Great American photo-drama of the Hunt for Happiness

The All-Star cast is headed by the beautiful Claire Windsor

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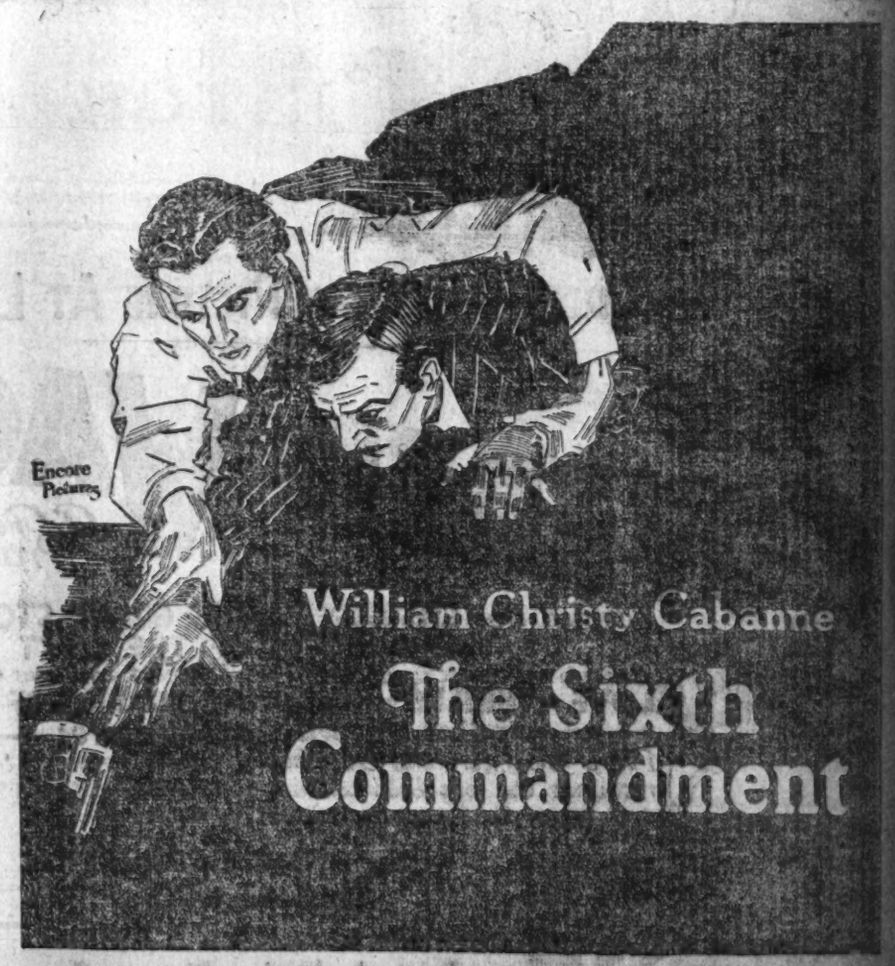

It's Peppered with Thrills

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It Strikes Home!

Culion Leper Colony Is Model In Fight Against Disease, Asserts Expert

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Oct. 20.—The Leper Colony at Culion is the one outstanding example of an organised attempt to stamp out leprosy, according to Mr. Frank Oldrieve, secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who has just returned from Culion where he went to gather data to be used in connection with the fight against leprosy in India.

Mr. Oldrieve, who has spent many years in India studying the most effective means of treating leprosy, is returning from England, where the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association recently decided to inaugurate an intensive campaign against leprosy in the British dominions.

"The new campaign is needed because there are more lepers in the British Empire than under any other flag," said Mr. Oldrieve. "In India alone there are more than 500,000 lepers and in the city of Calcutta there are 1,100 lepers begging on the streets. In all India there are perhaps more than 50,000 pauper and begging lepers who constitute a serious menace to the people among whom they are allowed to live.

ELIMINATION POSSIBLE

"The new campaign is needed because, in the light of recent results of research, the elimination of leprosy is practicable. Though contagious it is not hereditary. Leprosy can be stamped out in the greater part of the British Empire probably within three decades if the right steps are taken now. But to this end organised philanthropy and research are no less essential than government effort."

Mr. Oldrieve was much impressed by the policy of segregation of lepers which is carried on in the Philipines. He said he had not seen a leper on the street or on the highway in the Philipines, while in India they are everywhere. The practice in the Philippines is to collect lepers wherever found and transport them to Culion for treatment.

"Segregation has been successful in helping to stamp out the disease in Great Britain, in Norway and other countries, but in countries such as India and tropical Africa, where the numbers of lepers and inadequacy of funds preclude at present the segregation of more than a small proportion it will be necessarily to establish leprosy out-patient clinics in connection with central and other hospitals," said Mr. Oldrieve.

CHILDREN WITH PARENTS

The most distressing thing that he saw in Culion was the many children who are still living with their leper parents.

"The children of lepers, especially those who are healthy, should have more attention paid to them and more money ought to be available so that they may be kept by themselves and thus saved from developing the disease," said Mr. Oldrieve. "It is very sad to see so many child lepers at Culion. The healthy children of lepers might well be kept at Culion, in a special home, until they reach the age of ten or twelve years and then they might be transferred to a special home, perhaps near Manila, where they could finish their education and be fitted for some useful work in the community."

There are now 5,466 lepers in the Culion colony and of these 2,866 are receiving regular treatment. From January to October of this year, 104 lepers have been released from Culion, having been negative for two years, while 222 have become negative and are finishing the two year period of observation.

CARLTON FEATURE FILM

RAMON NOVARRO AND LEWIS STONE IN "SCARAMOUCHE"

Premyslav Concerts

Eugenic and Leopold Premyslav, the gifted virtuosos appearing here on November 12 and 15 at the Town Hall, have now published their forthcoming programs. Eugenie Premyslav occupies the unique position of the world's greatest virtuoso 'cellist, and her appearances all over the world have been nailed with delight. Leopold Premyslav is a violinist of note and has appeared as soloist with all the leading orchestras. He will play here Bach's famous Chaconne, and it will be interesting to compare his interpretation with that of Heifetz.

The programs are given below in detail:

NOVEMBER 12

1. Scotch Phantasy Bruch (Violin)
2. Variations Symphoniques Boellman (Cello)
3. (a) Caprice XXIV Paganini
   (b) Elli, Elli Hebrew Melody
   (c) Valse Triste Vecsey
   (d) Zephir Hubay (Violin)
4. (a) Guitarre Moszkowski
   (b) Chant d'Autumne Tschaikowsky
   Tarantelle Popper (Cello)
5. Passacaglia Handel (Violin and Cello)

NOVEMBER 15

1. Concerto D Major Paganini (Violin)
2. Sonata D Major Locatelli (Cello)
3. Chaconne Bach (Violin)
4. (a) Sur le Lac Godard
   (b) Sacred Song Bich-Siloti
   (c) Am Springbrunnen Davidoff (Cello)
5. (a) Caprice Etude Carri
   (b) Ava Maria Schubert
   (c) La Ronde des Lutins Bazzini (Violin)
6. (a) Berceuse Gliere
   (b) Waltzer Weber (Violin and Cello)

At the piano: A. Hmelnitzky.

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Indian surprises and massacres
Every wheel turn and every hoof beat of the wagon trains resounds the love that conquered death and the faith and honor that won an empire
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The story of an irresistible flirt!
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A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
SHE STOOD ON TOP OF THE WORLD AS THE WIFE OF A SOCIAL LION. LIKE THE BUTTERFLY, ATTRACTED BY THE FLAME OF ADULATION, SHE ALL BUT SINGED HER GORGEOUS WINGS
A Drama of Romance That Will Charm You!

Chihli War Notes

Below are notes issued on the war situation in North China by the Chihli headquarters:

General Kuo Soong-ling, Brigade-General for the Fengtien Force, has been killed; Chang Hsiao-liang was severely wounded by a shrapnel.

Altogether eight mixed brigades have been completely smashed by the Chihli troops with casualties so heavy that no reserves can even be called for to fill up the line. Consequently rickshaw coolies and unemployed numbering more than 2,000 have been engaged in fighting.

Jen Han-ting, a Hunghutse leader, captured Mukden and disarmed all police forces after a heavy push by over 20,000 of his men.

General Li Kin-ling, one of the strongest Lieutenants of Marshal Chang, and others have turned against Chang Tso-lin and forced him to resign his present post; Chang has fled to the Japanese Consulate. General Li is going to be made Inspector General for the three provinces.

Wu Pei-fu arrived at Tientsin on 26th instant to take command of all troops in attacking Feng Yu-hsiang.

Feng has been already in conflict with General Hu Ching-yi's army with the result that the Chihli troops now take a much more superior position.

Feng's army has arrived at Yangtsen. General Tsao Yin has reinforced his troops by five more battalions with heavy artillery attached to make a forward attack.

Inspector-Generals Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh Yuan, Sung Chuang-fang, Hsiao Yao-nan and Lien Tseng Hao, have been all instructed by a Presidental mandate to attack Feng.

The reinforcements for the Chihli army are as follows:

(1) Fifth Brigade of Shensi is now beyond Hsuchow going northward for Tientsin.

(2) Shantung troops led by General Pan Hun-chung, has already arrived at Tientsin.

(3) Honan troops under the command of General Mah has reached Pao Ting-fu.

(4) General Cheng Tiao-yuen with one full division under his command is marching on Tientsin.

Missionary Body To Hold Meeting

The November meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held at the Free Christian Church next Tuesday, with the ladies of the Free Christian Church and of the China Inland Mission as hostesses. There will be a social hour and refreshments from 6 p.m., and a business meeting at 7 p.m. Papers on "The Conservation of Results in Evangelistic Work" will be read by the Rev. R. J. McMullen, D. D., General Secretary of the Hangchow Union Committee and Pastor Kung of Young Allen Memorial Church.

MEETING POSTPONED

The Meeting of the Gardening Department which was to be held at the home of Mrs J. Scott Emens, Rubicon Road, at 10 a.m. on Monday, November 3, has been postponed until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, November 8.

Mrs. W. L. Merriman will be at home to members of the Gardening Department on Saturday morning, November 1, 1924, to view her Chrysanthemums. Mrs. Merriman's residence is at 38 Connaught Road.

To Observe First Anniversary Of Death Of Hsu

Immemory of General Hsu Kuo-liang, ex-Chief of the Chinese Constabulary in Shanghai and Woosung who was assasssinated a year ago today, members of the staff of the Constabulary will hold a memorial service at the Kwang Tai Temple, West Gate, today.

General Hsu was the police chief here for over 10 years and was murdered by a man named Li at the corner of Yunnan Road and Avenue Edward VII just as he stepped out of a bath-house. His body-guard was also shot, but survived. The prisoner was captured and sent to the Arsenal in Lunghua for execution. But the latter phase of the tragedy was never administered. It was believed the Hsu was murdered for political reasons.

Weddings

NEW—LIU

The wedding of Dr. W. L. New, the popular Chinese surgeon, and Miss N. C. Liu, an American returned student, will take place at the Shantung Road Church on Wednesday, November 12, at o'clock. A wedding banquet will be served at the Great Eastern Hotel at 7 o'clock.

LAKE—WALSHAM

Foochow, Oct. 25.—Seldom has Foochow witnessed a prettier wedding than that which took place on the afternoon of October 21 when Lieutenant Commander Henry Neville Lake, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., and Miss Florence May Walsham, daughter of the popular Commissioner of Customs Mr. P. R. Walsham, and niece of Sir John Walsham, were married.

The ceremony was performed in the British Episcopal Church, beautifully decorated for the occasion, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop John Hind, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. Pakenham-Walsh Williams and the Rev. E.M. Norton, before a large and distinguished audience. Among the guests of honor were Lady Leveson and the Miss Leveson; Captain and Mrs. May of the Admiral's Yacht "Petersfield", also captains and officers of the "Hollyhock" and "Titania" and three submarines.

The bride, who wore a dress of white satin with court train of white chiffon lined with gold tissue and a white embroidered tulle veil, entered on the arm of her father. They were followed by five little flower girls, dressed in yellow petal frocks, each carrying a basket of chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Leveson, Miss M. Leveson, Miss Cynthia Oswald and Miss Addis, all dressed in taffeta frocks, but each of a different shade, while Lieutenant W. D. Stevens, R. N. was best man. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. T. P. M. Bevan presided at the organ and during the signing of the Register Mrs. Sanger rendered in a most acceptable manner, the song "Still is the Night".

After the ceremony an informal reception was held at the bride's home, where a very large company of friends of the young couple gathered to offer their heart-felt felicitations. The occasion was made exceptionally interesting by the fact that the day was the silver wedding anniversary of the bride's parents and many were the congratulatory telegrams received not only by the newly wedded but more especially by the twenty-five-years wedded couple.

While refreshments were being served the naval band played. Several short and apt speeches were made.

CONSTANT HEADACHES

Nervous Exhaustion The Cause.

People who suffer from constant headaches should remember that headache is not a disease—it is merely a symptom. Powders and tablets that drug the headache into temporary quietude do not attack the disease causing the headache; they deal only with the symptom, a useless proceeding and very often harmful.

Constant headaches, especially when associated with dizziness, are the result of nervous exhaustion, and will persist as long as the sufferer allows the debility to continue; they readily disappear under proper treatment, however. Nervous exhaustion is due to overwork or worry; sometimes a nervous shock, anxiety or grief will cause it. The treatment necessary is one of nutrition of the nerve cells by building up the blood: in no other way can the nerves be reached.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved of the utmost value in thousands of cases of nervous exhaustion, because they create new rich blood, which feeds the starved nerves, and invigorates the whole system. It is this fact which accounts for the great success attending the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in all nerve troubles, including insomnia, neuritis, sciatica and neuralgia, as well as nervous debility.

So build up your nervous system by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; of all chemists, or post free $1.50 per bottle, $8 for six bottles from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Takapeg of Begg

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashma Maru for European ports via Suez which sailed yesterday morning: Mr. Jacob Zellensky, Mr. C. Mey, Mr. B. Rowolott, Mr. A. MacKenzie, Miss F. Williams, Mr. H. Garcia Mr. C. Hing, Mr. W. G. Garr, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Wong, Mr. Koo Yen, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Schroder, Mrs. Minutte, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lagrange, Miss Alexandra Kolzova. Miss M. McNeill, Mr. J. E. Jenkins, Mr. A. H. Mancell, Mrs. J. O'Malley, Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. G. Towlson, Master and Misses Towlson, Mr. W. E. Reiners, Mr. G. W. Galvin, Miss Hunt, Miss Withers, Mr. A. F. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Howard Mole, Mr. W. 'Reilley, Mr. G. E. Linderman, Mrs. Bordina, Mr. C. J. Hansen.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS, Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W. 5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

COMMENCING TOMORROW to Wed, Nov. 5th

THE CELEBRATED SCREEN STAR

MIA MAY

IN

"THE PRICE SHE PAID"

Adapted from E. BAJDA'S famous stage play "The Confession." It is one of the greatest pictures in which the fascinating star ever appeared.

NEVER has a picture been made with a great spiritual and dramatic appeal!

WHEN YOU SEE IT, you'll know what a dramatic masterpiece means!

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 6th and 7th at 9.15 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"The Way of a Woman"

A SENSATIONAL PHOTO-DRAMA adapted from the fmo us stage play "NANCY LEE" by Eugene WALTER

The remarkable supporting cast includes such present day stars as: MAY McAVOY, Conway TEARLE and Stuart HOLMES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

FOR ONE WEEK

COMMENCING on SATURDAY, Nov. 8th

B.P. SHULBERG

PRESENTS

THE FASCINATING SCREEN STAR

BETTY BLYTHE IN

HER LATEST CREATION

"THE BREATH OF SCANDAL"

MUMM CAFE

PRESENTING THE LARGEST

Variety Show

In Town

Always something different. Drop in and hear

"Mumm's Melody Makers"

A troupe of beautiful and talented lady Musicians, performing on STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

NUMEROUS OTHER ACTS

MUMM CAFE

The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited

Majestic Hotel

Sunday, 2nd November

Tea Dansant . . . . . 4.30 to 8 p.m.

N.B. No Diner Dansant

RACE WEEK

Monday, 3rd Nov. to Wednesday, 5th November

Special Race Week Luncheons, . . . 12.00 to 2.30
Tea Dansants . . . . . 5.00 to 7 p.m.
Diner Dansants . . . . . 8.30 p.m. to 2.00 a.m.

Thursday, 6th November and Friday, 7th November

Luncheons . . . . . 12.00 to 2.30
Tea Dansants . . . . . 5.00 to 7 p.m.
Diner Dansants . . . . . 8.30 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Saturday, 8th November

Special Race Luncheon . . . . . 12.00 to 2 p.m.
Tea Dansant . . . . . 4.30 to 7 p.m.

DINNER and CARNIVAL

9 p.m. to 3 a.m.

Sunday, 9th November

Tea Dansant - - - - - - - - - - - 4.30 to 8 p.m.

Tuesday, 11th November

American Diner Dansant - - - - - - 8.30 to 3 a.m.

Reservations may be made at the Manager's Office, Majestic Hotel
Telephone West 4231

HOTEL PLAZA

formerly

HOTEL PARISIEN

The HOTEL PLAZA, formerly THE HOTEL PARISIEN, is now owned and operated by a foreign Company, under strict foreign supervision.

THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL IN SHANGHAI

The hotel has been completely redecorated and refurnished throughout. All Suites and rooms have private baths attached, with modern sanitary plumbing; the cuisine is excellent; moderate rates catering to high class residents.

Special monthly rates

The inspection of the public is invited.

HOTEL PLAZA

36 Rue Montauban

PALAIS DE DANSE

TONIGHT

A GAME OF POKER

(BALLET)

FULL HOUSE WINS

MAZURKA POLONAISE

Performed by the

Palais de Danse Corp de Ballet

OTHER HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE TURNS

Are you going to answer our call for value?

By doing so you will be giving us a chance to prove that our immense stocks of high quality merchandise are now being sold at deeply cut prices, and that value is being maintained throughout the period of our

SPECIAL SALE

IN SPITE OF THE

BIG REDUCTIONS

Answer our call TODAY—***YOU*** will save the difference on prices that you would be paying on similar goods elsewhere and ***WE*** will have the satisfaction of knowing that our call for value has, and will always be maintained

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS NANKING AT CHEKIANG

Nations' League Bares Arms Traffic Of World Valued At $230,000,000

United States In Year 1920 Exported $18,000,000 Worth—Turkey Bought Large Amounts

London, Sept. 24.—The export of arms, ammunition and material of war from 19 countries in the three years, 1920, 1921 and 1922, reached a total of over $230,000,000. This thought-provoking fact emerges from a statistical survey of the international arms traffic just issued by the League of Nations. Which countries are meant is not definitely stated, but the survey covers all official information published by 23 countries—not in all cases for all three years, however—and there are several notable absentees: among them Germany, Austria and Russia, whose actual trade can only be guessed at from the hints given in the official statistics of the other countries. The figure of $230,000,000 is exclusive of such things as warships, naval stores and equipment, though it appears to include a considerable number of sporting guns and rifles, as well as explosives used for industrial purposes.

In 1920—the biggest year of the three—the United States sent overseas to foreign countries nearly $18,000,000 worth of purely military armament. Its best customer was Russia, which took from the United States alone, shells and loaded projectiles to the tune of over $5,000,000. Next came two South American republics—Argentina and Brazil. Cuba took $165,000 worth of shells and projectiles and $240,000 worth of rifles and shotguns. In 1921, however, the United States exports fell off very considerably, to about one-fifth of what they had been in the preceding year. The United States figures for 1922 do not appear. Great Britain sent nearly £2,000,000 worth of war material to foreign countries in 1920, just over £1,000,000 in 1921, and just less than £1,000,000 in 1922.

RUSSIA STOPS BUYING IN 1920

Russia took £45,000 worth of heavy artillery from Great Britain in 1920, and miscellaneous military stores to the value of £160,000. Russia also took about five-sixths of France's entire though inconsiderable export of small arms say $10,000 worth, about $1,200,000 worth of small arms ammunition and shells for $400,000. Since 1920 Russia has scarcely been in the market for arms from any of the countries covered by the League's inquiry. Estonia, in 1920, appears rather prominently in the table of exports from France, taking nearly as many big guns as Russia and about half as much small arms ammunntion. Whether these goods stayed in Estonia the League survey does not show.

Japan's imports in 1921 were nearly three times as large as in 1920, but even then amounted to less than £250,000, of which the British share was about half.

Rumania took from France 130,000,000 francs—say $2,500,000—worth of heavy projectiles in 1920, and 12,000,000 francs worth the following year. In 1921 Rumania also took half France's export of small arms ammunition of which France exported about 85,000,000 francs worth in that year. This represents about $1,500,000.

Neither Poland, Czechoslovakia nor Jugoslavia figures prominently in the list as a buyer of war material. Poland, indeed, took some 50,000,000 francs worth of small arms ammunition from France in 1920, and Danzig had the whole of Belgium's export of small arms, 2,285,000 francs, in the following year.

Jugoslavia took about 10,000,000 francs worth of percussion caps from France in 1920. Jugoslavia's imports of arms in 1920 totaled 30,883,000 dinars, including sporting guns and industrial explosives. This, calculated at the highest possible value of the dinar in 1920, represents no more than £150,000. The greater part of these materials came from Germany and Austria, presumably old stocks surrendered under the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1920 Czechoslavia imported large quantities of rifles—value not stated—almost all being from Germany and Austria. Since 1920 its imports as shown by the official statistics have been negligible.

MUCH OF STORES ALREADY USED

Some of the extensive stores of arms built up in the period covered by the League's survey have undoubtedly already been dissipated.

Thus Spain bought from Great Britain in 1920-22 war material to the value of £695,000. The French and Belgian exports to Spain tell a similar story on a smaller scale; the United States also sent many tons of cartridges.

It is to be noted that the Spanish figures contain considerable quantities of firearms, "side arms" (bayonets, etc.), and cartridges from Germany. If these were not "old stock," and possibly even if they were, they represent a direct contravention of the Treaty of Versailles, which lays down that, as regards Germany, manufacture for, and export to, foreign countries of arms, munitions, and war material of every kind shall be strictly prohibited. Many importing countries, however, in addition to the two already mentioned—Spain and Jogoslavia—show imports from Germany of actual war material as distinct from mere explosives in their official statistics. Among them are Italy, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain and China. The quantities concerned are in most cases small, and such German statistics as are available here describe the arms as "sporting" which in the case of Spain and China at any rate does not appear to correspond with the facts.

In the last-named country—China—the imports of arms rose from $240,000 in 1920 to $380,000 in 1921 and $940,000 in 1922. The greater part of these came from Japan and Hongkong.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARM

Two neighbors in South America—Brazil and Argentina—were apparently both full of the desire to arm in 1920. Curiously enough their war appetites were in both cases decidedly on the wane in 1921 and about satiated by the year 1922. During the interval they bought between them about $3,000,000 worth of arms from the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and elsewhere. Unfortunately the statistics do not show which other South American states went through a similar phase, but it is clear that Colombia and Uruguay were in the British market on a considerable sacle for miscellaneour stores in 1920, and in the United States market for various kinds of arms. After 1920 they almost disappear from the record. Brazil has had a revolution to deal with since she laid in stocks. So has Cuba, which as already shown, was busy buying arms in 1920 from the United States, Belgium, and elsewhere.

Two other countries for which no tables are given, but which appear prominently in the export lists of other countries, are Greece and Turkey. Greece, in 1920 and 1921, was buying miscellaneous stores from Great Britain, small arm ammunition in 1921 from France, gunpowder from the United States. Greece is a poor country and the quantities were not large. Turkey bought from France in 1920 1,800 metric tons of percussion caps and in 1921 57 metric tons of powder and 50 tons of cartridges. In 1922 the Turks drove the Greeks out of Asia Minor.

On Mexico the League's figures are silent. Spain sent some 30 metric tons of firearms in 1920 and 1921. Switzerland also sent 70,000 francs worth in 1921 and 1922. The only cartridges that can officially be traced to Mexico in the survey, however, were $8,000 worth sent from Canada in 1922-23. The United States sent Mexico $55,000 worth of shells and loaded projectiles and $180,000 of gunpowder. The United States export of dynamite, value $2,300,000, was no doubt for industrial purposes.

The statistics in the volume—and there is nothing else—are necessarily incomplete. Only a few countries keep records which enable such tables to be compiled at all. They have been got together for the use of the League's temporary mixed commission on armaments which the League Assembly last year instructed to prepare "a new convention to replace that of St. Germain for the control of the traffic in arms." The previous convention, signed in 1919 by all the great powers, fell through, largely because it was not acceptable to the United States. The other manufacturing countries were afraid to ratify the treaty lest all the orders they refused should go to the United States. It was two years before the League Secretariat could get the State Department at Washington to take any notice of its invitation to discuss the matter afresh. However, an answer was at last forthcoming and the draft of a new treaty is now ready. If it goes the way of its predecessors, the arms traffic will continue.

Chrysanthemum Show On November 6th

A "Chrysanthemum Show" will be given under the auspices of the Gardening Department of the American Women's Club in their Club Rooms at 66 Szechuen Road, on November 6, between 3 and 6 p.m. Competitions will be entered for

1. The best specimen of chrysanthemum plant
2. The best single bloom of chrysanthemum
3. The best group of 2 standard plants
4. The best group of 2 bush plants
5. The best 6 plants in variety
6. The best 3 plants in variety
7. The most artistically arranged bowl or basket of chrysanthemums
8. The most oddly grown plant of chrysanthemums.

The following will act as Judges: Mrs. MacGregor, wife of the Park Commissioner; Mrs. Cornfoot, Secretary, Ladies' Division of the Horticultural Society; and Mrs. A. Samson who gave such valuable help by way of talks and demonstrations on chrysanthemums.

Prizes will be distributed by Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, President of the American Women's Club at 5.30 p.m.

The Social Department of the Club is taking this occasion to hold a reception for Dr. Fearn between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m. at which time all club members, friends and all those wishing to welcome Dr. Fearn back to Shanghai, are invited to attend.

The General Club Meeting in charge of the Civic Department of the American Women's Club will be held on Tuesday afternoon, November 4. It is hoped that Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, the President of the Club, who has been vacationing in America for several months, will arrive on the "President Adams" in time to preside at this meeting and be welcomed back to Shanghai. An interesting speaker is promised for this meeting by the Civic Department.

On Wednesday morning the Art Department will continue its outdoor sketching classes at the Bubbling Well Temple. These excursions are proving unusually interesting and all lovers of this phase of the Art Department's activities are invited to attend.

The Library Department will meet on November 7 at 4.30 p.m. in the Club Rooms, at which time Mrs. J. Warner Brown will present a paper on "Modern Fiction of Norway, Sweden and Denmark," and Mrs. C. H. Robertson will discuss "Current Events." Judging from previous programs of this acharacter which this department has given, this promises to be a very interesting program.

Who Said Begg?

Does *Your* Child See a Clean Bright World?

Five million children in this country are handicapped by imperfect vision.

Children can't tell you about it because they've never seen through any eyes but their own.

How can you be sure *your* child is not thus pitiably handicapped? All his grown-up years may depend upon your action *now*.

Have an examination by the experts—immediately!

Oculists Institute Co.

Oculists'—Optometrists—Opticians

49a-50 Nanking Road

Get Rid of the Torment of Rheumatism

No need to keep on suffering the torment and pain of rheumatism when Chamberlain's Pain Balm may be easily obtained at a small cost. Rub it on vigorously. It is very penetrating and soothing and quickly scatters congestion and the pressure that causes pain. Sold and recommended everywhere.

A Strictly First-Class Hotel

— Savoy Hotel —

Moderate Rates

A Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine

Special Rates for Monthly Guests

Nanzing Road, Broadway Shanghai

There is a best in everything—

BUY

CLOVER BRAND BUTTER

Finest New Zealand Creamery Butter packed fresh in 1 lb. (net) cartons $1.05 per lb.

BE SATISFIED!

From all storekeepers, Chocolate Shop, Wing On, or direct from

Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

Telephone Central 662, 663 24 Nanking Road.

List of Prizes

OF THE

Christmas Raffle

OF THE

Siberian Jewellery Store

(M. LIPKOVSKY)

1st Prize	One Diamond Ring 7.65 Carat	„	$3,500.00
2nd „	One Diamond Brooch with Emeralds	„	1,000.00
3rd „	One Ring with Diamond and Emerald	„	750.00
4th „	One E. P. Tableware Set by Mappin and Webb for 18 persons (145 pcs.)	„	520.00
5th „	One Solid Silver Tea Set (5 pcs.)	„	475.00
6th „	One Diamond Necklace with Sapphires	„	465.00
7th „	One Diamond Bracelet	„	425.00
8th „	One Necklace of genuine pearls, 10 strings	„	375.00
9th „	One Platinum Ladies Wrist-Watch with Diamond	„	325.00
10th „	One Gold Locket with Diamond and Emerald	„	275.00
11th „	One Diamond Ring	„	225.00
12th „	One Diamond Brooch	„	220.00
13th „	One Gold Cigarette Case	„	190.00
14th „	One Silver Coffee Pot	„	175.00
15th „	One Silver Manicure-Set	„	115.00
16th „	One Silver Gold plated, enamelled Vanity Case	„	100.00
17th „	One E. P. Jardinere	„	100.00
18th „	One Gentleman's Gold Watch	„	90.00
19th „	One Ladies White Gold Wrist-Watch	„	80.00
20th „	One Pair Silver Candle-Holders	„	75.00
21st „	One Silver Biscuit Vase	„	75.00
22nd „	One White Gold Aqua-marine Ring	„	70.00
23rd „	One Ladies Gold Wrist-Watch	„	70.00
24th „	One Gentleman's Gold Wrist-Watch	„	70.00
25th „	One Gentleman's Gold Watch	„	60.00
26th „	One Silver Enamelled Cigarette Case	„	60.00
27th „	One Aqua-marine Necklace	„	50.00
28th „	One Ladies Enamelled Powder Box	„	50.00
29th „	One Cut-glass Silver Mounted Decanter	„	50.00
30th „	One Ladies Enamelled Toilet-Set (4 pcs.)	„	45.00
31st „	One E. P. Liquor-Set	„	45.00
32nd „	One Red Cut-glass Decanter "Baccarat"	„	45.00
33rd „	Two Cut-glass flower Vases "Baccarat"	„	45.00
34th „	One Silver Manicure-Set	„	40.00
35th „	One Gold plated Desk Watch	„	40.00
36th „	One Silver Toilet-Set	„	40.00
37th „	One E. P. Fruit Dish	„	35.00
38th „	One Fruit Dish	„	30.00

38 Prizes Total Value $10,400.00

Tickets on Sale begining Monday, Nov. 3, 1924 and Prizes on show at the above Store

27 Nanking Road Tel. C. 1915

Quality

"TOP NOTCH"

"KING GEORGE IV" Scotch Whisky

Sole Agents:

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.,

SHANGHAI.

Ask for Booklet

Stocked by all dealers

Geta Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd. Distributors

Klim Powdered Whole Milk for the babies

Reliquified Klim at normal strength has the same analysis and coloric value as natural cow's milk and is subject to the same modification when used in infant feeding. Give the kiddies Klim and see how they grow. Full directions as to how to mix printed on each tin.

Style at its Best!

Suits and Topcoats

For the Fall and Winter

We are now showing a line of exceptionally fine material suitable for Winter Suits and Topcoats.

Quality Materials

at most reasonable prices. Will you come in this week and see them.

at the

W. W. Ahana Company

Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building Szechuen Road

PLUNK!

CLEARANCE

OUR SPECIAL SALE

Hits the Mark

Our Aim Has Always Been To Hit The Mark of Quality

OUR

Special Sale

IS NOW IN FULL SWING

And being backed by quality and low prices, we feel sure that we can with confidence, invite you to purchase of anything you may need and know that you will be satisfied.

Vist us TO-DAY and allow us to keep our confidence

The WING ON Co., (Shanghai) Ltd.

Universal Providers

Corner of Nanking and Chekiang Roads

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1924

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be open to public business on November 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th, 1924, from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m.

Edwin S. Cunningham
American Consul-General.
71222 N 2

The Italian Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Tuesday, November 4th, 1924, being the Italian Armistice Day.

G. de' Rossi
CONSUL GENERAL FOR ITALY.
71197 N 2

Municipal Notification
No. 3306.
Manual Training Instruction in Metal Work.

The Council has sanctioned the establishment of a Model Engineering Workshop, equipped with machines, lathes, forge, and all the necessary tools for light handicraft, at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, 63 Haskell Road. Classes will be held in the evenings between 5.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Applications from Headmasters of Schools for the inclusion of their pupils in the Time Table should be addressed to the Acting Headmaster, Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. No boy under 12 years of age will be admitted unless specially selected by the instructor.

A per capita fee of $3 per mensem, ($6 for Adults), which will not include the cost of material, will be charged.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Chamber,
Shanghai, November 1, 1924.
71219 N 4

Isthmian Steamship Lines
S.S. "KNOXVILLE CITY" from Port Arthur, Texas

Consignees of cargo ex this steamer are hereby notified that ship-damaged packages will be examined at The Robert Dollar Company's Pai-Lien-Chien Wharf on Monday, November 3rd at 9.30 a.m. by Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY, AGENTS
71198 N 2

Lost
A deposit Pass Book No. 80 issued by the Commercial Bank of China, Hongkew Agency to the undersigned in the name of Chong Kee (昌記) was mislaid or lost, and the public is warned against negotiating the same as it is now cancelled and declared null and void.

CHONG KEE
71223

Current Racing Form
at Shanghai & Kiangwan with a comparative
HANDICAP
showing capabilities of
THE BEST PERFORMERS
sold by Kelly & Walsh.
71121 N 2

Lost
A native Order, issued by the undersigned, No. 15713, due on 3rd day of 10th moon, for Taels 249.75, thereon sealed with Chuan Tai Bank (均泰莊) stamp, has been lost. The public are hereby warned not to negotiate or cash the said Order, as it has been declared null and void. A similar notice also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

Yee Dah Yang Kee Bank
怡大永記莊

Central Building
Comfort
Economy

Furnished rooms in the heart of the town, free of taxes, light and water, at Tls. 40 to 55?

Board at $50 supplied by the dining room.

Privacy
Centrality

Central Building
18 Nanking Road

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK
NOVEMBER DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor).

Saturday	November	1
*Monday	,,	3
*Tuesday	,,	4
*Wednesday	,,	5
Thursday	,,	6

*From 9 to 11 a.m.

Deposits will be in respect of the 6 per cent. Loan of 1924. (Allotment at Tls. 97½ per cent).

Municipal Notification
No. 3302

6 PER CENT SILVER LOAN 1924.

Notice is hereby given that Provisional Receipts numbered 219 to 222, 224 to 233, 235 to 266, 268 to 318 and 320 to 358 in respect of the above loan will be exchanged for the corresponding Debenture Certificates on presentation at the Finance Department (Loans and Banking Office) No. 16, Hankow Road.

By Order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Chamber,
Shanghai, October 25, 1924.
71094

S. H. N. R.
TRAIN SERVICE.

On and from the 1st November 1924, two trains will run daily each way between Shanghai and Hangchow. For timings see the North China Daily News, Evening News and Weekly Review of the Far East. Passengers will be transhipped at Bridges 31 and 34 by launches and tow boats. Baggages for Hangchow will arrive at destination the day following despatch; those for Shanghai will be carried by the connecting trains on the same day.

By order,
The Traffic Manager.
71126

S.S. "President Madison" Voy. 67-West from Seattle
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "Pres. Madison" V-No. 67-W. will be held at the China Merchants' Central Wharf on Tuesday, November 4th, at 9.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL-ORIENTAL LINE,
MANAGING AGENTS, U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.
71196 N 2

Excellent Pictures
of
S. V. C.
Ceremonial Parade
taken at
October 31st

6 for $1.00

Sun Sun Studio
82 Nanking Road
Corner Shantung Road
Tel. C. 4776

Notice to Mariners
No. 812
China
Chinkiang District—
Yangtze River.
Cooper Bank Crossing
Channel Light-beacon and Crossing Light-boat moved

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 713 notice is hereby given that the following aids to navigation have been moved:

The Channel Light-beacon has been moved and from the new position of the beacon Kiushan Quoin Beacon bears S 71° W., distant 2.27 miles, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

The Crossing Light-boat has been moved and from the new position of the light-boat Kiushan Quoin Beacon bears S 22° E., distant 3.85 miles, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

All bearings given are magnetic.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

B. H. GOWING.
Deputy Coast Inspector
for Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Marine Department,
Shanghai, 1st November, 1924.
71242 N 2

American Women's Club
November 3 "Garden Talk" 10 A.M. Home of Mrs. J. Scott Emens, Rubicon Road.
November 4 GENERAL CLUB MEETING 4 to 7—under auspices of Civic Department.
November 5 ART DEPARTMENT outdoor sketching classes 9 A.M. Bubbling Well Temple.
November 6 "CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW" Club Rooms 3 to 6 P.M. RECEPTION TO DR. ANNE WALTER FEARN 5 to 6 by the Social Department.
November 7 LIBRARY DEPARTMEET 4:30 P.M. "Modern Fiction of Norway, Sweden & Denmark' by Mrs. J. Warner Brown; "Current Events"—Mrs. C. H. Robertson.
November 10 "A FULL HOUSE" Carlton Theatre presented by Dramatic Department.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JAMES HOWELL PYKE, Deceased.	Cause No. 2496 Estate No. 565 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Howell Pyke, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before April 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

FREDERICK ROBERT SCOTT,
Administrator,
c/o Mackenzie & Co. Ltd.,
7, Canton Road,
Shanghai, China.
October 19, 1924.
70949

Notice of Removal
The offices of the Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation of 2 North Soochow Road will be removed on the 1st November, 1924 to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 2nd Floor. Room No. 227. Telephone Nos. Central 3601 & 3602.
71180 N 2

Notice of Removal
The undersigned have removed to 44 Szechuen Road, top floor.

Ellis & Co.
71175 N 13

Chinese Government Telegraph Material Supply Department of the Ministry of Communications
27 Markham Road, Shanghai.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of various kinds of Telegraph Materials. Conditions governing tenders, specifications, etc. may be obtained on payment of ten Mex. dollars (M $10) from the above Department. Tenders will close on the 31st. December, 1924.
71170 N 7

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.
London
— Founded 1848 —
Total Funds Exceed £158,000,000.00
The Security Offered by the Company is Absolute.

Fire Insurance
General Agents for China
Blom & Van Der AA.
3 Ezra Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 2321 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

Typewriter Supplies—
We stock every accessory in connection with typewriters, Keelox Ribbons and Carbons, Reid notebook holders, Weiss desk extensions etc.

Have you tried our Certified Brand Carbon Paper, guaranteed to give a hundred copies per sheet. We will willingly send you a specimen sheet. Ribbons and carbons supplied on the Coupon book system.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
44-A-B Kiangse Road, Shanghai
also Sole Agent for:—
Underwood Typewriters
Burroughs Adding and Calculating Machines
Ronco Office Appliances.
Represented in all the principle cities of China.

Call us over !
for a conference before you order that job. Let us suggest layout and mechanical make-up that will relieve you of detail—stock and colors that will save you money. It is this kind of service that is building for us in the course of a few short months a superior plant, a superior organization. Let this organization help you to greater profits.

— Job Printing Department —
The China Press
— Phone 1431 —

ACME COMMODITY AND PHRASE **CODE**
Fone C2532 for trial copy. The most comprehensive and complete cable code published. Reduce your cable bills with the Acme.
GROSS, MANLEY & Co., 13a Canton Rd.
70732

TOWN HALL — THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6, AT 9.15 P.M.

Municipal Orchestra
(Augmented)
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION SYMPHONY CONCERT
Conductor: MAESTRO MARIO PACI
Soloist. A. FOA (Violin)

Programme:—*Frank's* Symphonic Poem "Chasseur Maudit" & Symphony in D minor, *Saint-Saens'* Violin Concerto and *Chabrier's* "Trois Valses Romantiques".

Admission Fee $1.—SUBSCRIPTION FEE (for the whole series) $7.50 per person.

Full programmes, with Analytical Notes and Portraits, on sale from Monday November 3, at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Robinson Piano Co., and S. Lazaro Bros., and on the night of the Concert at the entrance of the Hall, Price 30 cents each.
71256 N 4

BEAUTIFY YOUR BED ROOM
with
WALL PAPER (LATEST DESIGNS)
Price from 22 to 70 cts. Per Roll
SALE NOW ON
YU MEI TANG CHINESE ARTS CO.
525-6 Nanking Road Shanghai Phone C. 7555

STEEL WIRE ROPE
Made in U.S.A.
All sizes
CARRIED in STOCK
Apply Mr. R. DELBUCH
Central Building Room 5
18 Nanking Road
From 10—12 a.m. and 2—4 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Race Club
AUTUMN RACE MEETING 1924.
FIRST DAY

MONDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER.
THE ST. LEGER IS THE SIXTH RACE.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PROMPTLY AT 11.15 a.m.
The First Bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m. sharp.

Race Badges giving admission to the Unreserved Part of the Enclosure may be obtained at the Public Entrance Gate, No. 14 Mohawk Road, or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Prices .....
For the four days $6.—each
For any one day $2.—each

THE TIFFIN INTERVAL WILL BE AFTER THE FOURTH RACE.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE AT THE COURSE.
For Members ..... in the Grand Stand
For Guests ..... in the Guests' Tiffin Room
For the Public ..... in the Public Refreshment Rooms.

RACE TICKETS AND BADGES MUST BE WORN VISIBLY.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
71260 N 2

Change of Address
Messrs. White-Cooper, Master & Harris have removed their offices from No. 1 Museum Road to No. 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
(Missions Building).
Telephone numbers remain as before.
71257 N-2

Notice
We beg to announce that as Mr. Harold C. Norman, our Business Manager, Circulation Manager and Advertising Director, who has been connected with us for the past thirteen years, desires for personal reasons to return to England and reside there permanently, we have made arrangements to meet his wishes.

Mr. Norman will sail for London on November 7th.

THE CHINA PRESS, INC.,
Stirling Fessenden
Chairman of Directors.
Shanghai: 16th October, 1924.
70917

Notice
We beg to announce that Mr. F. G. Johnson has joined our firm and has taken charge of our Wine department as from this date.

HIRSBURNNER & CO.
71263 N 5

Notice of Removal
THE offices of The Koster Company have been moved from No. 12 Nanking Road to No. 29 Kiangse Road. Telephone Central 1122.
71258 N 5

Notice
Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation.

Mr. G. O. Wooten having retired, Mr. Joseph Eichwald has been appointed Managing Director of this Company, effective as of November 1st, 1924. Mr. Wooten continues to serve on the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors.
71259 N 5

HONGKONG EMPLOYMENT BUREAU 789 Woosung Road.

Japanese and Chinese Servants. When you are in need ring up N. 2813 or write us and we guarantee to all. 6 Japanese amahs at hand.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association
The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open for the transaction of Public Business at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 3rd, 4th, 5th November, 1924 on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.
71174 N 5

Shanghai Race Club
AUTUMN RACE MEETING 1924.

MONDAY, November 3, 1924
TUESDAY, November 4, 1924
The First Saddling Bell will be rung promptly at 11.15 a.m. each day.

WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1924
Tiffin Interval after the 4th Race, and First Bell after Tiffin at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 8, 1924
First Bell at 1.15 p.m.

Members and their Wives and Daughters who require badges are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

CHILDREN WILL NOT BE ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THE RACE MEETING. MEMBERS REQUIRING TICKETS FOR THEIR CHILDREN FOR THE FOURTH DAY MAY OBTAIN SAME ON APPLICATION TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

Tickets giving admission to the Guests' Enclosure, Pari-Mutuel and Stand may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Prices:—
For the four days....$20. — each
For one day only.....$ 5. — each

NOTE:—No Guest's Ticket will be issued unless the name of the Guest is first declared. It is particularly requested that all applications should be forward to the Secretary before 5 p.m. on Friday, 31st October, 1924.

BADGES GIVING ADMISSION TO THE UNRESERVED PART OF THE ENCLOSURE MAY BE OBTAINED FROM MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. OR AT THE PUBLIC ENTRANCE GATE, No. 14 MOHAWK ROAD.

Prices:—
For the four days....$6. — each
For one day only.....$2. — each

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE AT THE COURSE.
For Members.....in the Grand Stand
For the Guests.....in the Guests' Tiffin Room
For the Public.....in the Public Refreshment Rooms.

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
71098

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai
Chinese Civil Case No. 2743-A
Re: THE CENTRAL PRESS LTD.
(司公限有刷印央中)
39, Tongshan Road
(In Liquidation)

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following assets of the above-named company:—

1. One piece of land measuring mow 10.7.9.0. known as B. C. Lots 5493 and 7421 and situated at Tongshan Road in the Eastern District of Shanghai, together with two buildings thereon (one three-storeyed & the other one-storeyed).

2. All the contents of the above buildings, consisting of one photographic machine & accessories; cutting, embossing, printing, and lithographic machines; stock of chemicals, inks, types, and paper; furniture, fixtures, etc. etc.

Inspection of the above may be made by intending bidders on application to the undersigned when full particulars will be given.

Tenders, which should be sent to the undersigned on or before 29th November, 1924, may be made for the business as a going concern including all of the above-mentioned assets, or for part of the assets, and the bidder whose tender is accepted must be prepared to pay the whole of the purchase price within one week of our acceptance of same.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants,
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 29th October, 1924.
71160 N 5

"This is to notify that Flora Rosemberg and Robert Cremieux, Barristers-at-Law, who have their office at No. 2 Canton Road, N. K. K. Building, Telephone Central 6275, International Settlement, have opened their new additional office at No. 25 Avenue Edward VII, Ben Building, French Concession, Telephone Central 851."
71191 N 5

Modern Fire Proof Godowns
From 1st November

To be let, Three storied separate floor may be let to sub-tenants, neighborhood Broadway & Boone Road. Apply to Tam Wa., 124 Szechuen Road.
70829

FURS SALE FURS
Three Weeks Only

A new and large stock of Furs of various kinds, also Ready-made Lady's Fur Capes, Necklets and Muffs, for sale at moderate prices. Your inspection is cordially invited.

Chen Chan Tai Fur Co.
133 Honan Road, near Nanking Rd, Tel. C. 2933.
71009

The Jacqueline Nevers Studio of Dancing
4 Ezra Road Tel. C. 1633
Children's Classes for BALLROOM Dancing only, every Saturday
Babies ..... 11 a.m.
Children from 10 to 15 years of age 3.30 p.m.
71010

GAS COKE
In spite of a big increase in prices of both bituminous and anthracite coals, we are supplying to the public the COKE produced at the Shanghai Gas Works at our old prices, viz:

SCREENED COKE	**$18.00 per ton delivered**
COKE, BREEZE	**$6.00 per ton delivered**

While we anticipate a substantial decrease in our stocks in the near future — when an advance in prices will be made — those desirous of booking with us now an order for any quantity at the above rates will please communicate with.

LIEN NEE & CO.
Sole Contractor for the Coke
Produced at the Shanghai Gas Company.
Corner of Thibet and Soochow Roads.
Telephone C. 2538
71061

Dont struggle with dirt, use "Wyandotte"
DETERGENT
For cleaning painted walls or wood work, enamelled surfaces, tile or wood floors.
$1.25 per 5 lb. bag at all stores
BULK QUOTATIONS FROM CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO. LTD.

China's Export Figures Contain Cheering Facts

BY GEO. W. MILSHARR

During these temporary times of trial through which the merchants, especially the foreign merchants, in China are passing—particularly those in Shanghai—it is cheering to be reminded that despite the coups-d'etat, which have become so frequent in recent years, the Chinese customs revenue has not been declining, but has always been increasing, this fact having been pointed out by Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, in the course of a short address made at a recent tiffin of the Anglo-American Association in Peking. There is, to a certain extent, a distinction to be made between an increase in the revenue of the Customs and an increase in the amount of trade, but they are so closely related that it may almost be taken for granted that if the revenue increase the amount of trade also increases.

It will be refreshing, as an antidote for the extremely discouraging aspect of local business at the present time, to have placed before one something of a cheerful nature, and the analysis of the export trade of China, which the statistical department of the Customs issued several days ago, supplies this need.

SOME OUTSTANDING FACTS

During the year 1923, there were to be heard in Shanghai almost as many complaints about the bad state of business as are being heard this year, but it is well to keep a few main general facts in mind, particularly the following:

The value of the exports from Shanghai to foreign countries last year was greater than ever before in the history of the port, and this statement holds good whether one considers the exports which originated here or whether one also includes those exports which were first sent here from some outport and then sent out of the country from here.

America spent more money for Chinese produce last year than in any previous year.

Some further interesting points to be culled from the statistics of last year's export trade from China are:

(1) That the value of the Chinese produce going to Great Britain last year was greater than it was in the previous two years, and to Hongkong greater than it ever was before;

(2) That the value of the export to Germany has been increasing rapidly each year since the war and last year was not far short of the best of pre-war years;

(3) That the value of the exports to Japan was just under what it was for the year 1919, although higher than in any year since then.

Japan takes first rank as a purchaser of Chinese produce with a total of just under two million taels; Hongkong, second with a total of just over one hundred and seventy-five million taels; America next with a total of just over one hundred and twenty-five million taels; Great Britain next with just under forty-five millions; France almost forty millions; and Germany twelve millions.

The value of Chinese exports sent to foreign countries last year was Tls. 752,917,416; roughly, that was one hundred million taels more than one year previously and one hundred and fifty million taels more than two years previously.

Surely, it cannot be said that there is anything wrong with the trade of a country whose exports (to foreign countries, be it remembered, and not taking into account the trade between the ports of China itself) has been expanding to such a great extent, despite internal dissensions, political upheavals, insurrections, floods, kidnappings, etc.

While it is true that the imports from foreign countries last year did not show up as well as the exports, the fact must always be borne in mind that for a non-developed country like China the main index of the country's vitality is the amount of exports and not the imports. China can only buy provided it first sells.

CONDITIONS HARDER

There is no gainsaying the fact that trading conditions in China generally and in Shanghai particularly are harder now than they were some years previously. But pessimism seems to be a peculiar trait of the foreign merchant in Shanghai; if you were to believe the average foreign merchant, Shanghai trade has always been bad, but the visitor to these shores when told that story always enquires where the money has come from to build all those fine business and residential premises which have been erected with such a lavish hand in Shanghai during the past decade.

That there have been heavy business reverses in Shanghai and in many instances great losses cannot be denied. But the proportion of losses out here is probably not as great as it is in America or Europe. Certainly the proportion of failures is very much less. Chinese competition in direct trading and in manufacturing of export articles is undoubtedly making itself felt, but those foreign merchants who keep abreast of the times still find the China field offering opportunities unequalled in any other part of the globe.

Sometimes the losses which foreign merchants suffer are the result of taking chances, or rather might it be said, of trying to make too great a profit—the expectant great profit being converted into an even greater loss as a result of changes in the situation occurring which were not thought possible.

It is common gossip, for instance, that one foreign firm which lost heavily in the silk trade last year, had leased a large number of native silk filatures in the interior, thus becoming the actual controllers of the output instead of merely acting as the middlemen between the Chinese producers in the interior and the purchasers abroad. But various factors, exchange rates among them, upset the firm's calculations, and the handsome profit that they figured on as a result of their being able to control a large output was turned into an exceedingly heavy loss. Investigation would probably show that a large proportion of the losses which are suffered by foreign firms are due to their overreaching themselves in the desire to make a profit.

SWEDISH CHAMRED INTRODUCES IDEAL COBE OF ETHICS

Businessmen Adopt Rules Based On Those Of U.S. Organisation

Fifteen fundamental principles of business conduct, based on the code of business ethics of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, were adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. In submitting the resolution, which met with unanimous approval, the committee said:

"We believe if business men and organisations wholeheartedly accept these "principles," it will tend toward the ultimate elimination of that small minority of men who do not observe ethical principles in conducting their business; it will remove the public distrust with which this small minority has saddled American business; it will eliminate a large part of the uneconomic, unsound and oppressive legislation aimed at business; it will elevate this country to the position of an example to the world of proper business self-government."

The fifteen principles adopted follow:

"1. The foundation of business is confidence, which springs from integrity, fair dealing, efficient service and mutual benefit.

"2. The reward of business for service rendered is a fair profit plus a safe reserve commensurate with risks involved and foresight exercised.

"3. Equitable consideration is due in business alike to capital, management, business alike to capital, management, employes and the public.

"4. Knowledge, through and specific, and unceasing study of the facts and forces affecting business enterprise are essential to a lasting individual success and to efficient service to the public.

"5. Permanency and continuity of service are basic aims of business, that knowledge gained may be fully utilised, confidence established and efficiency increased.

"6. Obligations to itself and society prompt business unceasingly to strive owards continuity of operation, bettering conditions of employment, and increasing the efficiency and opportunities of individual employes.

"7. Contracts and undertakings, written or oral, are to be performed in letter and in spirit. Changed conditions do not justify their cancellation without mutual consent.

"8. Representation of goods and services should be truthfully made and scrupulously fulfilled.

"9. Waste in any form—of capital, labor, service, materials or natural resources—is intolerable and constant effort will be made toward its elimination.

"10. Excesses of every nature—inflation of credit, overexpansion, overbuying, overstimulation of sales—which create artificial conditions and produce crises and depressions are condemned.

"11. Unfair competition, embracing all acts characterised by bad faith, deception, fraud or oppression, including commercial bribery, is wasteful, despicable and a public wrong. Business will rely for its success on the excellence of its own service.

"12. Controversies will, where possible, be adjusted by voluntary agreement or impartial arbitration.

"13. Corporate forms do not absolve from or alter the moral obligations to individuals. Responsibilities will be as courageously and conscientiously discharged by those acting in representative capacities as when acting for themselves.

Piece Goods

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., state in their market report under date October 31:

The auction sales have been resumed this week but have not disclosed any particularly bright feature in the market, although a few special chops advanced sharply in contrast to the great majority which were distinctly weak compared with the prices paid when the auctions were last held.

That demand should be poor and that dealers should be chary of buying at any but the lowest possible rates is not surprising in view of the sensational developments in the political military situation in the North during the past week and the general state of uncertainty and uneasiness throughout the whole of the country even where no fighting is in progress such as, for instance, in this province where the war is ostensibly over but where the movement of troops and the depreciations of wandering bands of soldiers keep the countryside in a constant state of alarm.

Telegrams from Manchester indicate a firm market in sympathy with the rise in cotton but very little business appears to be offering. China is certainly not in a condition to re-commence business notwithstanding the extremely small supplies on hand, and local values remain substantially lower than the equivalent of prices quoted from home.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—The volume of business transacted has been small as dealers are unwilling to commit themselves to any large extent with the present uncertain state of the market. Prices at the auctions ruled slightly lower than previous quotations. Details of private sales recorded are as follows:—8¼ lbs. Blue Dog at Tls. 5.65, 10 lbs. Rabbit & Moon at Tls. 7.90.

White Shirtings.—A few sales are recorded for the River Ports, prices as follows:—Large Red Dog at Tls. 10.75, Nine Gold Tai at Tls. 10.10, Cash at Tls. 9.60, Good Luck at Tls. 9.30. Auction values show a decline of 3 to 4 mace per piece.

Local Sheetings.—Prices nominal with no sales made public.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—A small business has been put through for the distributing centers unaffected by the present political upheaval. Prices at the auctions were generally irregular, but on the whole easy, although in certain instances advances were recorded for some of the better known qualities.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has remained quite steady although there have not been many transactions to really test prices. The China crop is reported to be a fairly abundant one and it would seem that when large supplies arrive rates should prove more favorable for buying. Quotations are approximately given as Tungchow at Tls. 38.00 to Tls. 37.00, Taichong at Tls. 37.50 to Tls. 36.50, Steam Ginned at Tls. 37.50 to Tls. 37.00, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 37.00 to Tls 36.50, Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 39.00 to Tls. 38.00, Kashing at Tls. 37.50 to Tls. 37.00 and Ningpo at Tls. 37.00 to Tls. 36.00, there being very little variation in price between the different qualities.

American cotton after touching G. cts 22.95 for spot recovered to G. cts. 24.20 and today is quoted on the New York market at G. cts. 24.10.

Yarn.—Our market is steady but very quiet, the only sale that has been reported to us is 300 bales 16's. Golden City at Tls. 166.75.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of October, 1924, and for 10 months ended October 31, 1924, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	October, 1924
Gross receipts	$480,527.98
Loss by currency depreciation	198,671.79
Effective receipts	$302,156.19
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	30.69
Car miles run	507,309
Passengers carried	10,990,682
	October, 1923
Gross receipts	$368,309.92
Loss by currency depreciation	160,315.46
Effective receipts	$207,994.46
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	44.91
Car miles run	514,359
Passengers carried	12,747,901
	10 months ended Oct. 31, 1924
Gross receipts	$3,737,213.04
Loss by currency depreciation	$1,738,304.51
Effective receipts	$1,998,908.53
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	47.73
Car miles run	5,074,650
Passengers carried	105,926,748
	10 months ended Oct. 31, 1923
Gross receipts	$3,304,555.31
Loss by currency depreciation	1,892,024.28
Effective receipts	$1,912,531.03
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	43.73
Car miles run	4,989,701
Passengers carried	114,683,886

Hankow Trade

The British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, states in its weekly trade circular dated October 22:

Bar silver 35⅛ ready and forward on 15th rose during the week to 33.11/16 ready and forward, but closed 35⅛ ready, 35.5/16 forward New York London cross rate 449¾ on 15th after dropped to 448⅞ closed 450 22nd. T. T. after being 3/6 to Chinese New Year with sellers ¼ over the rate. 4 mcredits after being done at 3/8⅛ early in the week were placed at 3/7⅞ at the close. Chinese market rates. Shanghai Tls. 98.5 nominal. Local currency $69.85. Native interest 15 percent.

EXPORTS

Business last week was very quiet; only one or two small purchases of tallow, wood oil and sesamum seed were reported. Tallow and wood oil are steady with very little stocks available. Sesamum seed is strong, arrivals being small owing to the disturbed conditions up-country and to transport difficulties. China grass is firmer; antimony is in strong demand and tael values have advanced considerably due to lack of supplies.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods:—Market continues stagnant with nothing doing. Yarn:—The financial situation is easier.

BLACK TEA

Ther is very little to report of interest this week, as the variation from the previous week has been very slight.

Some 6,000 H/c have been settled and a further 3,000 H/c have been put on offer, so that the net reduction in stocks is 3,000 H/c.

Towards the end of the week in one or two instances there were signs of weakening on the part of the teamen, but prices still continue on the high side, when the value obtainable at the beginning of the month is compared.

X'mas Sale

Now On

Fook Weng & Co.

28a Nanking Road

Shanghai.

Who Said Begg?

Dr. C. Noel Davis

In the Municipal Gazette S.M.C. Health Report Says:—

"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."

You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—

O.I.C. Glasses

When Dreaded Croup Comes

A thing of dread, that comes in the night without warning. Just a hoarse, metallic cough, a choking, gasping for breath, a threat of suffocation. Oh! the relief of knowing that there is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. See how it clears away the choking phlegm, stops the hoarse cough, and brings rest and sleep to the little sufferer. Sold everywhere.

FURS! FURS!

NEW ARRIVED AND NOW FOR SALE AT

10% Discount

THREE WEEKS ONLY

From OCTOBER 15th

DIFFERENT STYLES OF READY-MADE LADIES FUR COATS, CAPES, SCARVES NECKLETS AND MUFFS NOW ON SALE. Apply to

OLD CHING FAH YUEN FUR CO.

412 Henan Road. Telephone C. 2000

70577

Spick and Span from Shanghai Steam Laundry

Your laundry done by us means that your things are going to be spick and span. We are hard on dirt but not on clothes, and look at our charges, $5.00 per 100, on monthly contracts.

Shanghai Steam Laundry Co.

8 Thorburn Road

Tel. E. 386

CHEE HSIN CEMENT Company, Limited

Pagoda Brand Portland Cement is Popularly known as the best of its kind and is used by Municipalities, Railways, Engineering Works, Mining Companies, Building Contractors, etc., throughout China and Far East to their satisfaction.

Wholesale and Retail.

For further particulars apply to

South China Sales Bureau

Telephone Central 7471.

87 Peking Road, Shanghai.

ROOMS

RAVIOLI

HOTEL ROYAL

RESTAURANT

A LA CARTE

Tel. N. 1173

E. VELICOGNA G. CERUTTI

PROPRIETORS.

SPAGHETTI

ALL THE BEST

CLEARANCE SALE

25% TO 30% DISCOUNT

FIBRE TRUNKS

WARDROBE STEAMER DRESS LEATHER SUITCASES

ORIENTAL LUGGAGE FACTORY,

Corner of NANKING and THIBET ROADS.

N.B.—Not the shop next door, we are the oldest establishment in Shanghai.

Sandy Macdonald

Scotch Whisky

Garner Quelch & Co., Ltd.

73, 78A Szechuen Road

FOR SALE

4½ MOW with GODOWNS and OTHER BUILDINGS

on Jukong Road very near Hongkew Creek

A valuable industrial and godown property

ASIA REALTY COMPANY

SHANGHAI TEL. C. 6222 15 HANKOW ROAD

ASIA REALTY COMPANY ASIA REALTY CO ASIA REALTY COMPANY

L&C "Magnet"

Electric Domestic Appliances.

"Magnet" Iron Ready in an Instant —Always Clean. Makes Ironing a Pleasure.

"Magnet" Toaster, which provides Delicious Hot Golden Toast on the Table, in 3 minutes.

The General Electric Company (of China) Limited.

1 and 2 Ningpo Road

C. 1606 (3 lines)

L&C L&C

A Handsome, Leather-Covered BINDER

will be given *free-of-charge to all New Subscribers*, who apply for same, on receipt of their cheque for a year's subscription. *Old Subscribers*, on paying for a year's renewal, are entitled, on request, to a Binder free-of-charge. These Binders will be found very useful in the home or office. Apply to the Circulation Manager:

THE CHINA PRESS

14, Kiukieng Road

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

	Closing Quotations
Banks	
B. & S. Banks	H.$1,140
Chartered	£20 B.
Russio-Asiatic	Nom
Mercantile Bk. A-B	£28¼ B,
Mercantile Bank C.	£12¼ B,
P. & O. Banking	£11
Bank of East Asia	H.$97 B.
Marine	
Canton	H.$720 B.
North China	Tls. 136
Union of Canton	H.$243 B.
Yangtsze	$30 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$180 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 605 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$118
Indo-China Pref.	H.$38
"Shell"	80/-
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 82 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 49½
H.C.&M.S.B.Co. Ld.	H.$36½ Sa.
Star Ferry	H.$104
Douglas S.S. Co.	H.$60
Union Waterboat	H.$16½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19 B.
Oriental Cons.	16/- B.
Rand	H.$5 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$158 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 98 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6¾ B.
Prod.	Tls. 5 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 197
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$207½ B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 118 B.
Hongkong Lands	Tls. 116 B.
Humphrys	H.$22 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
H. & S. Hotel old.	H.$21 B.
H. & S. Hotel new	H.$19½ B.
Prince Building Co.	H.$150 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 108
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 10¼ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 3
S'hai Cotton Old	Tls. 52 B.
S'hai Cotton New	Tls. 31
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$392½ B.
Green Island (comb)	Old 18½ S.
do	New 5¼ B.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 18¼ B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 8¾
Loans	Tls. 5.05 B.
Explorations	Tls. 5.35 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 131 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holt's	$5½
Llewelyn	Tls. 25
Lane Crawford	Tls. 102½ B
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$26 B.
Weeks	$6
Rubbers (Jeogt)	
Alma	Tls. 6.10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.12½ B
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.40 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.87½ B
Bato	Tls. 0.72½ B
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 0.42½
Dominion	Tls. 1.80 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9½ B
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kali Glideks	Tls. 7¼
Kapayang	Tls. 9.B.
Karan	Tls. 5 B.
Kedah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.85 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 13½ F.
Padang	Tls. 5 B.
Pengkalian Durian	Tls. 0.70 B.
Permata	Tls. 2¼ B.
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekoes	Tls. 0.65
Semambu	Tls. 1.07½ B
Senawah	Tls. 0.80 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2½ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.75 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Serambad	Tls. 0.60 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.40 B.
Tahah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tiangbee	Tls. 3 B.
Miscellaneous	
C.I.&E.Lumber	Tls. 325
Gutty Dairy	Tls. 11½
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 42½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 72 B.
S'hai Waterwork R	Tls. 150 B.
S'hai Waterwork B.	Tls. 152
China Prov. Old	H.$18½ B.
China Prov. New	H.$5¼ B.
H'kong Electrics.	H.$43½ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$46½ B.
Dairy Farm	H.$ 25 B.
H'kong Ropes. Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes. New	H.$11
China Lights Old.	H.$21 B.
China Lights New	H.$13½
Peak T'ways Old.	H.$23¾ B.
Peak T'ways New	H.$6 B.

B Sellers Ba Sales B Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, November 1, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/4⅛ = Tls. 5.88 at 72.75 = $8.08

£

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Weather Reports

Oct. 31.—High pressures over Lake Baikal and off Eastern Japan. The typhoon of the Pacific Ocean is apparently inclining to the North off Northern Luzon. The Manchuria depression is receeding E ward while crossing the Sea of Japan. Rough weather and cyclonic circulation to the SE of Formosa. Variable breezes over the Yellow and Eastern Seas. Nly winds in the Formosa Strait. Mild and fine weather in our Valley, overcast in Philippines.

Nov. 1.—Cold and fine weather; heavy dew and mist. The pressure is rising and the wind veering to the NNW.

Nov. 2.—Cloudy but rather fine weather. The typhoon, to the East of the Loochoos, will continue to advance N-Eds. Rough weather between the Loochoos & Japan. Strong winds from the North quadrant all along the China coast, as far as the Formosa Strait. Variable breezes in the South.

Shanghai, Saturday, November 2

The East Window

THE ramifications of Soviet Russian intrigue and propaganda in China is thoroughly covered in a new book carrying the title of "The Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia" which was written by Prof. Alfred L. P. Dennis of Clark University and just published by E. P. Dutton and Company of New York. Prof. Dennis is head of the history and international relations courses of Clark University and during the World War served as a member of the Intelligence Division attached to the U. S. overseas forces. He is a member of the American History and Political Science Association, the Council on Foreign Relations and similar bodies which gives some idea of his background and fitness to discuss the subject. Now that the results of Soviet propaganda in China are observable in advantageous (to the Soviet at least) treaties not only with the Peking Government but with General Chang Tso-lin as well and with at least one of China's leaders, Dr. Sun Yat-sen in open alliance with the extreme communists of Moscow and at the head of his own "Red Kuomingtang Army" in Canton, it is of considerable interest to review briefly Prof. Dennis' discussion of Soviet Russian foreign policies in respect to China:

★ ★ ★

THE first indication of serious interest in Moscow in the affairs of the Far East came of course with the Allied intervention in Siberia and propaganda was first directed against Japan. On July 17, 1921 the Izvestia in Moscow under the heading of "Our Policy in the Orient," published the following. "The significance of the Orient for Soviet Russia at the present time has been quite clear. Soviet Russia and the countries of the Orient represent giants supplementing each other. Just as we are the hopeful bulwark for oriental peoples in their struggles for independence, they in turn are our allies in one common struggle against world imperialism." This supplied the keynote of the Soviet attack on the East and also indicated the course of the "boring from within" policy which capitalised the so-called aggressions of the West and Japan toward China and brought to Moscow's support the radical elements of China, some with just grievances against the West and others comprising the student elements with their undigested smattering of education pertaining to things and institutions of Western lands. In January, 1919 there was organised in Moscow a so-called "Chinese Working Men's Association." This organisation passed a resolution to send propagandists to China and also asked the Soviet Government for funds for this purpose and also for the purpose of paying the travelling expenses of certain picked Chinese (and Korean) agitators to visit Moscow. On March 9 Chichernin sent a letter to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Canton revolutionary government in which Dr. Sun was hailed as the persistent leader who had continued to march at the head of Chinese Democracy against the "northern Chinese and foreign imperialistic governments of oppression." Then as the campaign developed, advantage was taken of every incident, such as the Shantung decision in the Versailles Treaty, to exploit China's grievances against the "imperialistic" West. The propaganda methods used naturally excite wonder now and at least show the skill with which the campaign was conducted. The anti-Christian movement, if not actually incited by the Bolsheviks, was quickly taken advantage of in an attack on "foreign capitalists who are aiming at enslaving Chinese millions under the shield of Christianity." As part of this campaign a pamphlet written by a Chinese scholar consisting of the Gospel of St. Luke was gotten out and in it was published an expose of the Christian missionaries in China. Another pamphlet asked, For what is America to China? A menace of merciless exploitation! Russia, on the contrary, is the incarnation of victorious revolution, whose example must be followed. At Shanghai Comrade Joff, the first Soviet Commissioner to China in 1922 had a conference with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and together they issued a joint statement which agreed upon the desirability of Sino-Russian cooperation but said nothing about the evacuation of Mongolia by the Soviet Army.

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THE disclosures of Prof. Dennis are much too long for reprinting here, but the last paragraph of his chapter on this subject is worth noting: "From the first of the Bolshevik regime in Russia, both the Soviet and the Communists Internationale have paid a vast amount of attention to Asiatic affairs. There has developed a steadfast determination that, under the leadership of a handful of zealots at Moscow, whether by revolutionary incitement or by the evolution of national policy, Russia should once more play a dominant role in Asia. At present, Soviet authorities are playing to the gallery of radical Young China and are also trying to negotiate with Japan. At the same time, they are voicing historical plans and desires for influence and power. Opportunism in method, Russia aims to 'come back' in the Far East." In the campaign to win back her place in China, the disturbed conditions in China have all been to the benefit of the Soviet propagandists who have found great advantage in "fishing in troubled waters." Chinese oppressed by their own militarists have been consoled by the propagandists of Moscow and told that the whole thing was the result of Western Imperialism. Looking at the thing from the standpoint of the West there naturally can be no opposition to legitimate Russian ambition to regain a lost place in Asia, but when we begin to gain an insight into the methods which Moscow has used in this campaign, then admiration turns to disgust. Disgust at the underhand lying methods of Moscow and disgust at the complacent uninformed diplomacy of the West, especially of London and Washington which has unheeded the warnings from the East that their institutions and positions out here were being undermined.

★ ★ ★

THE troubles which the Chinese newspapers have been having as a result of the civil war makes of special interest a pamphlet entitled, "The Rise of the Native Press in China," which recently was written by Mr. Y. P. Wang, assistant editor of the *Shun Pao* and published by the Columbia University Press, New York. "The beginning of the native press in China," writes Mr. Wang in his introduction, "means the beginning of the press in the world as a whole. Far back in the year 2357 B.C., in the reign of the Emperor Yao, there existed in China a spoken newspaper. The press as an expositor of public thought and opinion then appeared, though neither in writing nor in print. Instead, it was in the form of poetry which, being versified by the 'wise men' of the time as a reflection of public opinion, was sung by children in the street. The author of such poems, like the author of the Letters of Junius in England, remained unknown. These poems, always sincere in tone and simple in form, composed by the unknown author without hope of material reward, in ancient time were the best kind of editorial. In the book of Lih Tze, an ancient philosopher of the Chow Dynasty, we find the first poem of this kind. 'After fifty years of successful rule,' writes the ancient philosopher, 'Emperor Yao, walking on the main street in the dress of the common people, heard children singing:

'We common people are firmly established
By your Majesty's magnanimity that no one exceeds,
And unconsciously and unknowingly we follow
Your law with absolute obedience.'

★ ★ ★

THIS was a piece of editorial eulogy written by an ancient editor disseminating and heralding his praise of the emperor on the main street through the mouths of children. The matter of reporting news started in the Shang and Chow Dynasties (B. C. 1135—B. C. 247) when reports regarding the customs and habits of the people were gathered from different parts of the kingdom during the four seasons and compiled in the form of an official gazette to be circulated among the feudal lords. Then the press in organised form began in the Han Dynasty B.C. 206 to A.D. 219, when three kinds of monthly publications were issued. Printing was invented in 175 A.D. when the Emperor Ling of the Han Dynasty gave orders to have all the classics carved on stone tablets and posted in front of imperial palaces so that scholars could 'rub' impressions from them. At the end of the Tang Dynasty an inventor-scholar named Feng Tao who died A.D. 954 invented printing from blocks by having messages written on transparent paper and then pasting them on blocks of wood after which the characters were 'cut out.' Movable types were invented A.D. 1045 by a man named Pi Shung who made separate type characters from clay. Printing was still done by 'rubbing' the paper on the type. Movable metal type came in between A.D. 1488 and 1566 in the Ming Dynasty and the metal was supposed to have been copper obtained from Korea. Modern journalism as it is known in China in the many page newspaper is of comparatively recent origin and resulted from foreign genius, but it is interesting to know that from the standpoint of background Chinese journalism is most richly endowed.

★ ★ ★

WALTER Camp, writing in the October *World's Work*, says that the proper time for a man to take up golf is after forty. "The young boy should play games involving physical contact and highly developed 'gang' or team spirit, says Mr. Camp, "so that when he is ready to go into business he will not only have good physique, health and muscular power, but also will have acquired the spirit of cooperation and team play so essential in modern business in all its branches. He should not make golf his main sport, because it is a highly individualistic, selfish game. He should continue his tennis, squash, and hand ball until he gets into the forties and then make golf his premier pastime. Then he will have had a full athletic life, in which he has had the thrill and enjoyment of every sport in its time and in its proper time." Golf is a poor game for the young in the opinion of this American authority on the grounds that it promotes selfishness and an inability to cooperate with his fellows which other games such as baseball and football require. If two boys were brought up, one on golf and the other on other games requiring team work, Mr. Camp is of the emphatic opinion that the "Golfer" would have a hard time getting on in business life, because he would not know how to cooperate and organise, two essentials of present-day business success.

Grain and Chaff
by Jabez

JUDGE AND WIT

Lord Charles Bowen, the English judge, whose rulings were recently referred to in the United States Courts, was a great wit as well as a great authority on law. He once defined a jurist as a "man who knows something about the laws of every country except his own." At the time of Quen Victoria's Jubilee, the judges as a body decided to present a loyal address to Her Majesty, and one of their number was requested to prepare a draft. It was duly submitted and began with the words: "Madam, conscious as we are of our own infirmities—." Their lordships immediately raised an objection to this on the grounds that it suggested too much humility. In the course of discussion, Bowen said that, in his opinion, the opening should be altered to read: "Madam, conscious as we are of one another's infirmities—"! Asked what he thought about Mr. William Gladstone, he said, "Mr. Gladstone's is one of the greatest and most complex minds of our time. He possesses all the apostolic fervor of St. Paul with all the moral obliquity of Ananias."

Bowen had literary leanings and at the outset of his legal career contributed regularly to the Spectator and Saturday Review. Amongst his published works are translations of Virgil's Eclogues and the first six books of Aeneid.

• • •

SALUBRIOUS SHANGHAI

It was a gentleman from Kansas, I believe, who several years ago conceived the idea of boosting Shanghai as a health resort. Nothing has been heard of him since. Maybe he is back in his Home State languishing for a breath of our invigorating air. However, his grand idea seems to have stuck. A day or two ago the following advertisement appeared in one of the local papers:

"House to let. Seymour Road, six big rooms, three bath rooms, two large attic rooms, hot and cold water service. Excellent neighborhood and wonderful air. Moderate rent. Apply Lee Chong Ching Dong Land & Estate Co., 9 Hankow Road, (second floor)." Mark it. "Wonderful air"! And yet folk go away to recuperate! 'Tis folly.

When from the worries of workaday
A brief respite you plan,
Think not of going to Weihaiwei
Nor yet to Mokanshan.
Avoid hydros and such like wheezes
Of those who tonics sell,
And try the stimulating breezes
We've got at Bubbling Well!

• • •

ENGLISH AS SHE IS ABUSED

Our aged morning contemporary, "The Old Lady Round The Corner," is never backward in panegyrising people she takes a fancy to, but of late she has handed out the encomiums with a somewhat excessive liberality. One of her most mellifluous eulogies concerned General Lu, who—before he made his masterly retreat to Beppu—was found to possess every virtue that a gentleman and hero can have without seriously inconveniencing himself. The other day, however, the Old Dame excelled herself in a leading article on a clergyman who died recently in North China. She wound up three quarters of a column of obituary felicities, from which one gathered that the deceased was deeply interested in photography and "parish work of the old-fashioned type," by quoting Hamlet's tribute to his father. "He was a man, take him for all in all, *we shall not look upon his like again!*"

• • •

ADVERTISING RELIGION

Several speakers at the International Advertising Convention at Wimbley, London, discussed the questions of advertising religion. Mr. James Wright Brown, editor of the *Editor and Publisher*, New York believed that church advertising, like other advertising, should be conducted "consistently and persistently" on business lines. The suggestion seems to have been taken up with enthusiasm at Los Angeles, where, as everybody knows, the value of consistent and persistent advertising is properly appreciated. I have just received a leaflet issued by the Free Tract Society of that progressive city that would gladden the heart of Mr. Brown. Here it is *in extenso*:

WHICH ROUTE
WILL YOU TAKE?
Damnation Railway
the
QUICK ROUTE TO HELL
Many Miles and Much Time Saved
by This Route
Terrific Scenery
Through Dismal Swamp, Murderers' Gap, Hangman's Gorge, Etc.,
Reaching the Valley of the Shadow of Death at midnight, plunging its passengers into
Eternal Woe
MAIN DEPOT: Corner Unbelief and Disobedience Streets
SPECIALS FROM
Ingersoll Park, Dime Novel Ave., Theater St., Blasphemers' Hall, Smokers' Furnace Sample Room Square
LIGHTNING TRAIN FROM
SUICIDE AVENUE
Extra Trains on Sunday
This Train stops at Worldly Depot, where proud, formal church members take sleeping car for Hell.
FARE—THY SOUL
"He that believeth not shall be damned."
PRINCE OF DARKNESS,
President

That is a graphic piece of advertising. It did not, I am sorry to say, appeal to me as much as it might have done owing to the fact that the person who sent me the tract scribbled on one of the margins, "Which route are you taking?" I hate prying.

Correspondence

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS. Manuscripts submitted for this department should be plainly written on one side of the paper only. Unused manuscripts will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: It is interesting to note the remark of the veteran foreigner quoted by you in your leading article of today's CHINA PRESS that Feng is a traitor, a hypocrite, a black-leg, a crook, etc.

The greatest fault with our people today is the allegiance with men not causes; nay, worse than that, the allegiance with Mammon!

If your brother should be pursuing a criminal undertaking do you consider yourself justified to stop him, to put him under law even by trapping? By so doing are you your brother's traitor? You are kin to your brother but none the less a citizen of the nation. Should citizenship rule? For the good of humanity, I say yes.

Are the Chihli-ites fighting for a good cause? For the unification of China? No, for the elimination of other factors, for power, for money! See what the Kiangsu soldiers did. Robbery! robbery! robbery! Can robbery save the nation? Can robbery unite China?

Wu's army is certainly much better disciplined than the most disgraceful "Victorious" Kiangsu men. But the fight is absolutely unnecessary, and Wu can never entirely eliminate Chang. Even if Chang could be cleared out, don't you think China could be united under the iron hand of Wu? Even if Wu should be strong enough to bring all his foes to their knees, would there be permanent peace in China? China was united under Yuan, the ruler with a murdering hand; but the aftermath of Yuan's collapse has lasted to this very day, the curse of tuchunate.

Feng, a traitor? A traitor to whom? To Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, or to China, to the millions of non-military and peace-loving people?

It is true that Feng has turned his back upon Tsao and Wu, but who knows that he has saved them from the disgrace of being wrong-doers of the nation? Whether Feng is a traitor to the nation or not, it is yet too early to say. There is now a wonderful chance for him to be the savior of the nation and live down in history as Lincoln of China!

In Feng's coup d'etat no Christianity is involved. Feng might have done it too dramatically, but he being a soldier is by nature a strategist. But the sudden action to bring the war to a stop is not after all of itself more blamable than slow persuasion—was it likely that Wu would have stopped war had Feng tried the method of persuasion and tendered his resignation?, Whether the coup d'etat was made with high principles or not has yet to be proved: but the coup d'etat itself certainly does not stamp Feng a sinner of Christianity.

Citizenship

Shanghai, Nov. 1, 1924.

Who Said Begg?

Tile Stocks in Shanghai

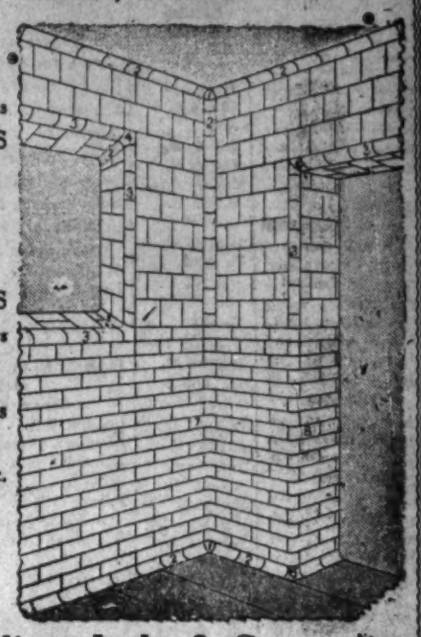
Messrs, Craven, Dunnill & Co.'s

Plain, Encaustic and Vitreous PAVEMENTS in numerous designs

PLAIN ENAMELS in Sixty Colours

Fender Kerbs Skirtings. Mouldings, etc.

White Glazed and in Colours



Sole Agents **William Jacks & Co.** No. 1, Fengtang Shanghai

Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd.

General Passenger, Forwarding and Insurance Agents

Railway and Steamship Tickets issued to all parts of the World at tariff rates.

Tel. C. 2204 (4 lines) 15 The Bund

Banking Department
the
American Express Company, Inc.

Currency Rates of Interest on deposits in
Taels, Mexican Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and other Foreign currencie
Remittances by Draft or Cabl
Travelers' Cheques

8 Kiukiang Rd. SHANGHAI Tel. C 1979

Electric Radiators

Consumers who in past winter seasons have hired electric radiators from the Department are advised to make early application for hire again this season. Do not let the first cold snap find you without your electric fire.

BE PREPARED

Municipal Electricity Department

Offices: 17 Foochow Road. Showroom: 26 Nanking Road
Telephone: Central 283

In the Spring
We Hear the Cuckoo
All the Year round
We Hear the "Cook Who"
Praises the
Gas Cooker

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Showrooms ..... 30 Kiangse Road
Offices ..... 5 Thibet Road

Somebody wants what you dont want—
Try China Press "Want Ads."

Champagne Louis Roederer

will be offered at 10% discount from date until the end of RACE WEEK on the following catalogue prices

	per case of 12 qrts.	per case of 24 pts.
Extra Day (magnums in stock)	$49.00	$52.00
Carte Blanche	$48 00	$51.00
Vintage 1915, Brut	$55.00	$58.00

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

1 Nanking Road — Telephone C. 218

Gordon & Co., Ltd.

Heating, and Sanitation Engineers

Consultation work undertaken—Estimates on request. High grade fixtures always kept in stock

Shanghai	*Hankow*
110 Szechuen Road	15 Tungting Road
Phone C. 1107	Phone 284

DAWALU YEAST BUILDS HEALTH NATURALLY

THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS

16 Canton Road — C. 8350

DRESS

By Mary Marshall

THE WIDE, FULL SKIRT STILL FINDS FAVOR IN FASHION

Through thick and through thin, through every change and chance of fashion for the past five or six years, there are certain of the leading French dressmakers who have been loyal to the bouffant skirt idea. None has ever been rash enough to give it chief place in a season's showing, but the significant thing is that it persists. It has been presented to us in the guise of the wide-skirted mode of the Spanish Velasquez; it has taken the form of the bouffant skirt of the Second Empire—Empress Eugenie at her height; it has been launched as the Camargo mode, of the period of Louis XV and Louis XVI in France; it has been given the twist of the period of 1835, and called by the name of the clever cartoonist of the day Gavarni.

Meantime fashion has run to skirts straight and narrow, and when the bouffant skirt has appeared it has been picturesque by contrast.

Callot in recent collections has followed her usual custom of showing quite a number of bouffant skirts—distinctly picturesque. Chanel, on the other hand, has taken the full-skirted idea more seriously. Almost all her skirts show greater fullness, achieved by clever use of pleatings and drapery. And many good judges say that Chanel this season is exerting a significant influence on fashions to come.

The sketch shows a wide skirt that is strictly picturesque. Following the tendency of the season, it has a square decolletage and a bodice cut low under the arms. The skirt is made of layers of flesh-colored silk net left unhemmed at the edge. The bodice is covered with opalescent sequins, and at the knees under the net there is a band of opalescent sequins in the front, suggesting an apron. Beneath the net there is a slip of flesh-colored georgette cut in scallops edged with sequins. The square neckline and the armholes are likewise edged with sequins.

Evening frock of flesh-colored silk net. The skirt is formed of several layers of the net to give graceful bouffancy. The slender bodice ic covered with opalescent sequins.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

BY MARY MARSHALL

ONCE UPON A TIME

Four hundred years or so ago in England full-grown daughters of aristocratic families were expected to stand at one side of the room when their mothers received callers—this rule being broken only when the mother was indulgent enough to offer them cushions to kneel upon.

THOSE SHINGLED HEADS

One Scotch girl has reaped quite a benefit from the present-day fashion for shingled hair. During the season when so many English and American folk attend house parties and hunting parties in Scotland there are many, many well-dressed women who have difficulty keeping their shingled heads in good condition, owing to the remoteness of the country houses and shooting lodges. The ordinary lady's maid cannot take care of a shingled head. Hearing of this situation a clever Scotch girl borrowed money to take a thorough course in hair shingling and to buy a small automobile. Before long she had established quite a business going the rounds of fine houses in her capacity of ladies' barber. She has paid back all she owes and made a comfortable living besides!

WITH GRAHAM FLOUR

Graham Crisps

Mix two cups of graham flour with one teaspoon of salt and one cup of water. Roll out thin, cut in rounds and place on a greased pan, brushing with melted butter. Now put another layer on top, pinching pairs together. Brush again with butter, prick through both layers in several layers and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

Graham Muffins

Mix one cup of flour, one cup of graham flour, two tablespoons of sugar, three and a half teaspoons of baking powder and one-half spoon of salt. Add two tablespoons of melted butter and one cup of milk. Beat yolks and whites separately and add. Mix well and half fill buttered muffin pans and bake a half hour.

Graham Pancakes

Mix one cup of graham flour with one teaspoon salt and two teaspoons baking powder. Thin a little milk; add one beaten egg yolk and stiffy beaten egg white. Bake on griddle.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity, All Souls Day. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalms: 121, 122. Walmisley in D. Lessons: Job xxviii, Philippians ii, 1-13. Anthem: And I saw another angle—Stanford. Hymns: 437, 438 & (E. H.) 519. Preacher: Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony, D. D. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Children's Service: The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. Service for Girl Guides and Brownies. Address: Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony, D. D. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalms: 125, 126, 127. Lessons: Ezekiel xiii, 1-16, John xv. Anthem: For all the Saints—Stanford. Hymns: 233, 447, 427. Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel. Rev. W. Robins, M. A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock Preacher Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9:30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. C. F. McRae.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road. Room 502-503, Monday to Saturdays 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5.00 to 5.45.

Community Church of Shanghai.—9:30 a.m. Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. 11:00 a.m. Morning worship in the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach. Special musical number. Pastor's topic "Courage." 5:30 p.m. Combined afternoon service with Union Church in Union Church. Rev. C. M. Drury will preach. Subject "Paul." Two anthems by the choir.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—11 a.m. by Rev. T. W. Lister, a well known and highly esteemed Baptist minister of Glasgow. 6 p.m. by Rev. T. W. Lister. A. children's service is held in the schoolroom at 11 a.m. The Sunday school meets at 3. p.m. Christian Endeavor every Tuesday at 5.30 p.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Prayer meeting 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. J. C. Keyte of Peking. Chant 11 (Te Deum). Hymns 3, 505, 508. 12.15 p.m. Communion Service 3 p.m. School. 5.30 p.m. United Service with Community Church. Preacher Rev. Clifford M. Drury. "What are these?" (Stainer). Anthems. "The Radical Morn" (Woodward). Hymns 443, 283, 689.

BOBBIE AND HIS PA

BY WM. F. KIRK

It maiks me shudder for to read the paiper nowadays, I sed to my Ma & my dad last nite.

It does, does it, Bobbie, sed Pa. You poor littel cuss.

I do not blaim Bobbie for fealing that way, sed Ma, it makes me shudder, too, sed Ma. So many murders & bank robberys, etc., sed Ma. I wonder if peepul are gitting moar savidge & crule, insted of moar Sivvilised.

No, sed Pa, I think moast of the peepul wants to do the rite thing, sed Pa.

Sumtimes I think I doan't want to grow up in this wicked wurld wich we live in, I sed to Pa.

Chear up, Bobbie, sed Pa. This wurld isent so wicked. Thare are moar good peepul in this wurld than bad peepul, you may be sure of that. Some of us are Xtra good, sed Pa. and Xtra brite.

Yes, Bobbie, sed Ma, like what yure deer father is.

Do you reely meen to say that? sed Pa.

Of course I do, sed Ma. If all the peepul in this wurld cud be like you it wud be a wunderful wurld. You are so Jennerus, deerest, sed Ma.

Bobbie, sed Pa, bring me my check book.

You need not mind, Bobbie, sed Ma kind of hauty. I had no idee of asking yure noabel father to let loose, sed Ma. Leeve the dusty old check book ware it is, sed Ma.

So I bringed the check book & Pa rote his naim on the bottom of a check & he sed to Ma, now you can fill in the amt, sed Pa, anything up to $25 dollars, I ain't par-tickler, sed Pa.

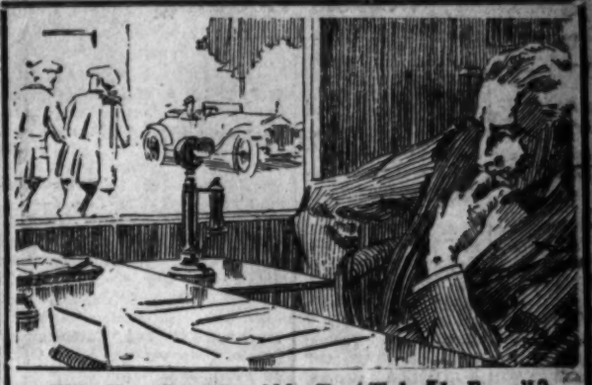
Ma laffed. Bobbie, sed Ma, wen you grow up & have a wife of your own, sed Ma, always have a check book handy around the house, sed Ma. It will help you oaver many a ruff spot in the rode, Ma sed.

But I am going to marry a rich daim wich will have a check book of her own, I sed.

I do not wish to heer you speak like that, Bobbie, sed Ma. You must marry a sweet, poor little gurl & you must be the one that has the nice big bank account & the check book, sed Ma. That is what maiks happy marridges, sed Ma.

Well, sed Pa, then our marridge shud be very happy, beckaus I am the check book Kid, sed Pa.

Maybe Pa & Ma are rite, but I doant see why a gent cant marry a daim with lots of Doe, anyhow I am going to peak around for one like that.



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H91 The Paddock. Real full chromed black box calf, oak bark-tanned soles, ¼ substance. Goodyear welted.
H103 The Balmoral. Fine tan willow calf. Goodyear welted.
H93 The Oxford. Fine quality box calf, soles of solid oak, bark-tanned butt leather. Goodyear welted.
H94 The Oxford Shoe. Same make in brown. Goodyear welted.
H104 The Oxford patent leather shoe. Fine quality Colt patent, soles of solid oak bark-tanned leather. Goodyear welted.
H101 The Oxford. Finest quality black glace kid, fully chromed. Smart patent toe-caps and Goodyear welted.
H102 Balmoral boot in real fully-chromed black glace kid.
H95 The "Lorne". Black box calf, uppers oak bark-tanned soles. Goodyear welted.
H96 The "Lorne" in fine quality brown willow calf.
H97 Real Scotch brogues in black box calf, for real hard wear.
H98 Real Scotch brogues. Uppers of brown willow calf, solid oak bark-tanned soles.
H99 The "Derby." Fine quality black box calf, leather lined, damp proof soles, double bellows, tongues, solid whole lift heels with sewn vents.
H100 The "Derby." As above, but in brown.
H102 The Oxford shoe same make, but with plain black glace kid toe-caps. Goodyear welted.

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Rollmopse (piquantly spiced)
Norwegian Anchovies (piquantly spiced)
Sardellen
Salt Anchovies

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Dry Apricots
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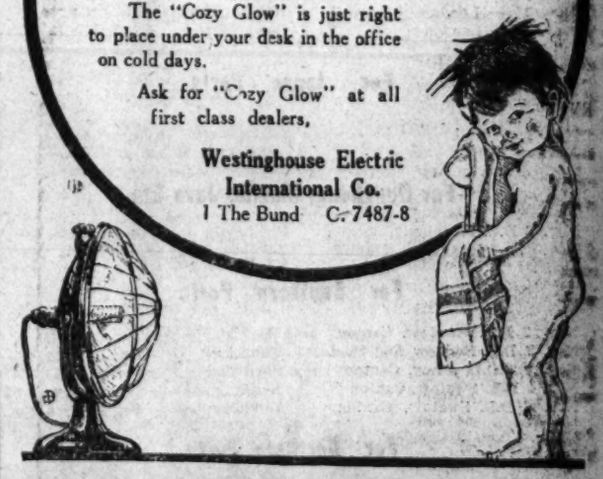

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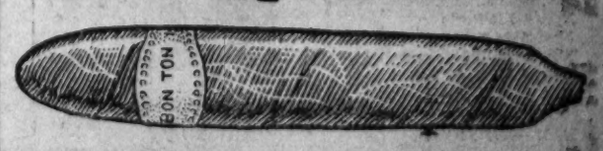

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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Captain Klausen, will leave on Sunday, Nov. 2, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain will leave on Monday, Nov. 3, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYU, Capt. Johannesen, will leave on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at midnight. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,668 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Nov. 6th, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, Nov. 7th, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning, Nov. 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The s.s. NING-SHIN, 2,897 Tons, Captain O. Torgersen, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Ning-Shab Wharf on Monday, Nov. 3, at about 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Office of The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd., No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

For Northern Port

FOR WENCHOW.—The Str. KWANGCHI, Capt. Lee, will leave on Tuesday morning, Nov. 4. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Future Sailings

For America and Canada

Nov. 2 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 2 — Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 5 — New York	Moorish Pringce	Prince Line
Nov. 6 — New York	Calchas	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 7 — New York	P. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
Nov. 10 — Vancouver	E. of Canada	Am. C. P. O. S.
Nov. 14 — Seattle	P. Madison	AM. Adl. O. Line

For Europe, India, Straits, Etc.

Nov. 2 — Trieste	Persia	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Nov. 2 — London	City of Glasgow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 4 — Hamburg	Havelland	Ger. H. A. L.
Nov. 6 — Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 7 — Marseilles	P. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
Nov. 10 — London	Glengarry	Br. G.L.E.A.
Nov. 10 — London	City of Durham	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 11 — London	Malwa	Br. P. & O.
Nov. 12 — London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — London	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 29 — London	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K

For Japan Ports

Nov. 4 — Moji	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 8 Moji	Yamashiro M	Jap. N.Y.K.

For Hongkong, Manila, Java Etc.

Nov. 6 D.L. Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 7 — Hongkong, Manila	Yokohama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

For Southern Ports

Nov. 2 D.L. Swatow, Canton	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 2 D.L. Swatow and Canton	Tungchow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 2 D.L. Amoy, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 4 D.L. Swatow, Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 6 D.L. Swatow, Canton	Yatshing	Br. J. M. & Co.

For Northern Ports

Nov. 2 D.L. Newchwang	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 2 Noon Chefoo, Tientsin	Chinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 2 D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Chunsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 2 D.L. Newchwang	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 2 D.L. Antung	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 4 2:00 Newchwang	Hunan	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5 D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5 D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 5 D.L. Tsingtau	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 6 4:00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.

For River Ports

Nov. 2 M.N. Hankow	Changsha	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 2 M.N. Hankow	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 3 M.N. Hankow	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 3 M.N. All Ports	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 3 M.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. B &
Nov. 4 M.N. Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 4 All Ports	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5 M.N. All Ports	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5 M.N. Hankow	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 6 M.N. All Ports	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 7 M.N. All Ports	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT †CARRYING M—MORNING

D. L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORNING

Shipping Items

YANGTSE PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow sailed for Shanghai via other ports on Thursday, October 30 and is expected to arrive here on Sunday morning, Nov. 2.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow sailed for Shanghai via ports on Friday, Oct. 31 and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, Novermber 3.

The I.C. s.s. Pingwo is due to sail from Hankow on Sunday, November 2 and will arrive in Shanghai via other river ports on Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang which sailed from Hankow on October 30 is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on Sunday at noon, November 2.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang from river ports sailed from Hankow for Shanghai via ports on Friday, Oct. 31 and is expected to arrive here at noon on Monday, Nov. 3.

The I.C. s.s. Kungwo from Hankow via ports is due to sail for Shanghai on Monday, Nov 3 and is expected to arrive here Thursday morning, Nov. 6.

The I.C. s.s. Ssang from Hankow is expected to sail for Shanghai via ports on Tuesday, Nov. 4 and is due to arrive here on Friday morning, Nov. 7.

The I.C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow is due to sail for Shanghai on Wednesday, November 5 and is expected to arrive here on Saturday, Nov. 8.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Yusang from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, Nov. 2.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning, Nov. 3.

The C. N. s.s. Ichang from Hongkong direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Nov. 4.

The C. N. s.s. Nanning from Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 3.

The C. N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong and Amoy is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday at 3 p.m. Nov. 2.

The I.C. s.s. Fooshing from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expecetcd to arrive in Shanghai on Friday afternoon, Nov. 7.

The C. N. s.s. Szechuen from Hongkong and Amoy is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Nov. 3.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Yatshing from Tsingtau direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday afternoon, Nov. 3.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru which arrived in Shanghai on Friday from Nagasaki and Kobe is expected to return to Japan ports on Sunday morning, Nov. 2.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru from Moji which arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, Nov. 1 is now expected to return to Moji on Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The M. M. s.s. Porthos from Japan ports left Yokohama on Friday, October 31 and is expected to arrive here on Monday at 5 p.m. Nov. 3.

EUROPEAN LINES

The G.L.E.A. Glenapp from London and U. K. ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 3.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Nippon from Trieste for Shanghai vis Suez is expected to arrive here on Nov. 23.

The P. and O. s.s. Sardinia from Indian ports left Singapore for Shanghai via Hongkong on Saturday, October 25 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai Nov 4.

The J. C. J. L. s.s. Tjikarang from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 3

The L. T. S. N. s.s. Rosandra which sailed from Trieste on Monday, October 20 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on December 6.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjibodas from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on Nov. 18

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjikembang from Java ports via other ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Nov. 24.

The H.A.O.L. s.s. Onderkerk from European ports via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Nov. 23.

The H.A.O.L. s.s. Schiedyk from Vladivostok direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Nov. 20.

The N.D.L. s.s. Coblenz which sailed from Colombo enroute to Shanghai from European ports on Oct. 26 is now expected to arrive here on Nov. 12.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala from London via Suez and ports left Hongkong on Saturday at 11:30 a.m. November 1 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday morning, Nov. 4.

The L. T. S. N. Co. s.s. Duchessa D'Aosta from Trieste is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on November 6.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Phemius from Liverpool via ports sailed from Singapore on October 23 for Shanghai via Hongkong and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, Nov. 2.

The B. & I. s.s. Tiliwa from Indian ports sailed from Calcutta on Friday morning, October 24 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Nov. 16.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ceanfa from Liverpool via Suez and ports left Singapore on Saturday, Oct. 25 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The Swedish East Asiatic s.s. Sumatra from Gothenburg left Rotterdam on October 16 enroute to the Far East and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on December 12.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar Line s.s. President Adams from New York via Panama sailed from San Francisco enroute to Shanghai on October 13 and is due to arrive here Tuesday at 8 a.m. Nov. 4 and will sail for New York via Suez at 5:30 a.m. on Friday, Nov. 7.

The O. S. K. s.s. Manila Maru from Seattle via Japan ports arrived in Shanghai on Monday, October 27 and will sail for America via Japan ports again on Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru from San Francisco via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, November 4 and will continue her voyage to Hongkong and Manila on Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, and is due to sail for San Francisco via Japan ports in the afternoon of the same day.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln from San Francisco via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai at the C. M. Central Wharf Tuesday morning, Nov. 4 and is scheduled to leave for Hongkong and Manila at daylight on Thursday, Nov. 6.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai Friday, Nov. 7 and will sail for San Francisco via Japan ports on Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Dollar Line s.s. President Garfield sailed from San Francisco on October 25 enroute to Shanghai from New York via Panama and is expected to arrive here on Nov. 18.

The Dollar Line s.s. President Monroe sailed from New York for Shanghai via Panama and San Francisco on Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley from Seattle is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on Nov. 9 and will probably continue her trip to Hongkong and Manila on the following day.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant from Manila and Hongkong arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, November 1 and will sail for Seattle via Japan ports at 1 p.m. on Sunday, Nov. 2.

In The United States Court for China

In Admiralty

Sale of S.V. "W.H. Talbot."

Pursuant to directions from the Hon. Milton D. Purdy, Judge of the United States Court for China, by decree filed October 28, 1924, in the case of Loong Kow vs. the Sailing Vessel "W. H. TALBOT," I will sell at public auction from the North steps of the United States Court for China Building at 11 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, Republic of China, on Monday, November 10, 1924, at 11 a.m., the aforementioned Sailing Vessel "W. H. TALBOT," now lying near the Robert Dollar Wharf in the Harbor of Shanghai, together with her tackle, sails, apparel, furniture, boats, and other appurtenances, to the highest bidder.

It is hereby stipulated that 10 per centum of the successful bid must be deposited with me at the time the vessel is sold; that this deposit must be either by cash or certified check agreeable to me; that the balance of the purchase price must be paid me by cash or certified check agreeable to me within twenty-four (24) hours after said auction, and in the event of this balance not being paid me within that time, the auction will thereby become non-effective and must be held again, the depositor losing the amount of his deposit which sum will be paid toward the proceeds of the auction but not considered as a part of the ultimate sale price; and it is further stipulated that any and all bids can be refused by me in the event I consider a better price for the vessel can be secured.

THURSTON R. PORTER,
United States Marshal for China.
71166

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S.S. "Ouderkerk" .....due at Shanghai November 23
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*S.S. "DERFFLINGER" .....January 7
*M.S. "FULDA" .....February 4
*S.S. "TRIER" .....March 4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" .....April 1
*S.S. "COBLENZ" .....April 29

HOMEWARD BOUND — From Shanghai
S.S. "ELBERFELD" .....November 22
*S.S. "COBLENZ" .....December 12
S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN" .....January 14
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER" .....February 1
*M.S. "FULDA" .....March 4
*S.S. "TRIER" .....April 1
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" .....April 28
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Khiva ...Dec. 23	Kashmir ...Feb. 17	Karmala ...Apr. 14

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ANGKOR	9th Oct.	21st Nov.	4th Dec.
ANGERS	23rd Oct.	5th Dec.	18th Dec.
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ANDRE LEBON	20th Nov.	3rd Dec.	15th Jan.

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S.S. "ROSANDRA" sails about December 10
S.S. "NUMIDIA"* sails about December 28
S.S. "VENEZIA" sails about January 10 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"* sails about January 27 1925

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
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S.S. "NPPON"* sails about December 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA" sails about January 1 1925
S.S. NUMIDIA"* sails about January 27 1925
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Yamashiro Maru ..Oct. 25?
†Shanghai Maru ....Oct. 29
Omi Maru .....Nov. 1
Nikko Maru..... Nov. 4
†Shanghai Maru ...Nov. 6
Fushimi Maru ....Nov. 8
Kumano Maru ...Nov. 12

For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.
Shidzuoka Maru ..Nov. 8

For Europe
Kashima Maru ....Nov. 1
*Matsuye Maru ...Nov. 7
*Tajima Maru ....Nov. 17
*Tajima Maru ....Nov. 18
Suwa Maru .....Nov. 29

For Australian Ports from Hongkong
Mishima Maru ...Nov. 22

For Manila and Hongkong
Yokohama Maru ...Nov. 7

For New York, Boston via San Francisco and Panama
*Tsuyama Maru ...Nov. 7

For Bombay
*Morioka Maru ....Oct. 25

For Calcutta from Hongkong
*Nagato Maru .....Nov. 12

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Awa Maru .....Oct. 29

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S.S. AFRICA MARU Nov. 9
ARIZONA MARU ..Dec. 2
FOR TIENTSIN (direct)
S.S. CHOSHU MARU Nov. 15
FOR JAPAN
S.S. ATLAS MARU Nov. 22
FOR FORMOSA via FOOCHOW
S.S. KOHOKU M. ..Oct. 31
S.S. SEIKYO MARU Nov. 15
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S.S. SEIKYO M. .. Nov. 1
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S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" .... on or about the 14th of Nov.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" on or about the 12th of Dec.
†S.S. "HINDENBURG" ....on or about the 9th of Jan. 1924
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ....on or about the 2nd of Feb.
*S.S. "SCHEER" .....on or about the 9th of March
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 9th of April
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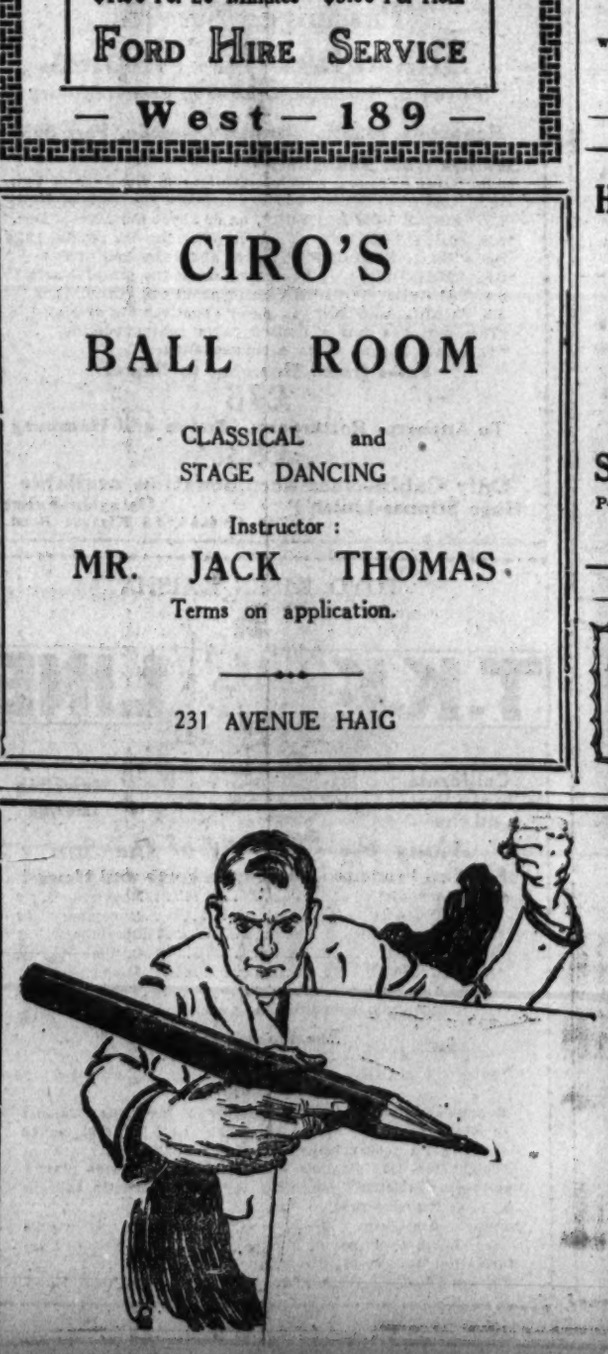

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Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis and Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,165 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $117 sales:

Union Insurance Society of Canton $244 buyers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs $212½ buyers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $161 buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $17.60 buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5.35 buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $21.75 sales.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $19.50 buyers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. (new shares) $100 nominal.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $46½ buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $605 buyers.

Canton Insurance $720 buyers.

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Best Kitchen Coal No. 3 (Nuts)	16.00
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Firewood for 50 large Bundles	1.00
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Passengers Arrived

Per. Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant from Seattle via Japan ports which arrived in ports yesterday:

Mr. C. S. M. Alves, Mr. W. Archibald, Mr. W. H. Burft, Mr. Harr Chan, Mr. Tong Chan, Mrs. T. T. Ching, Mr. E. J. de Figueiredo, Mr. L. Dunbar, Mr. D. W. Goodfellow, Mr. G. A. Harriman, Mr. Ying Po Kan, Mr. L. T. Laing, Mr. Paul Lauder, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Martin Dr. James Maxwell, Mr. Ching Kong Mok, Rev. W. F. O'Shea, Mr. E. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. H. Seth, Mr. A. A. Simoes, Mr. H.P. White, Mrs. Wong, Mr. Chee Hin Wong, Mr. T. C. Wong, Mr. Y. S. Yan, Mr. Ng Chung Yee.

Per. N. Y. K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru from Nagasaki and Kobe which arrived in ports Friday: Mr. J. Maxwell, Mr. R. E. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. M. C. Kinghtley, Mrs. S. E. Clerk, Mr. K. H. Clerk, Mr. C. R. Thomson, Mr. E. A. Silagi, Mrs. P. Philips, Mr. P. K. Condict, Miss A. S. Mayhew, Mr. Charles, F. House, Mr. Harry Lang, Mrs. T. Ambross, Mr. H. Abraham. Mr. M. F. Bengen, Mr. E. J. Westbrook, Mrs. and Miss Westbrook, Mr. Thos C. Robertson, Miss M. M. Murphey, Mrs. Garton Mr. D. H. Deshlers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Megner, Dr. H. Mertens, Mr. N. R. Bendixsen, Mr. E. Rosan.

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AUTOMOBILES

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1924

Farrar's First Aid To Grand Opera

Bringing It Closer To Americans By Cutting Out Some Of The Grandeur

BY JANE GRANT

For a long time, now, wise heads have been shaking, and less knowing heads have been bobbing over the ills of opera Specialists, and great ones, have undertaken the case with varying results. The remedies of some have moved the public to enthusiastic approval, while others have evoked marked disapprobation. But the opinion still prevails—opera is not becoming as increasingly popular as it should be. And why isn't it?

Of course, with the index finger pointed toward the Metropolitan Opera House some one might gently suggest that statistics of that great institution would perhaps modify such a sweeping statement. Statistics of attendance there undoubtedly are impressive, but they are partly discounted, at least, by the fact that the Metropolitan has no competition—save possibly the short season of the San Carlo Opera Company, that this is America's center of music, and that a town of six million people should be ashamed of itself if it didn't appreciate and give support to one opera house.

There is no quarrel with the faithful; they stand by through thick and thin. They will go to hear "Aida" or "Faust" or "Ernani" again and again, year after year. But new friends are gathered in slowly, very slowly. For a good many of the twenty-odd years that Geraldine Farrar has been a leading factor in the musical world she has believed that there was a cure for opera's troubles. She has had the conviction that opera should be more popular and has given a good part of her life to making it so The trouble lies both with the opera and the public, Miss Farrar believes. The operas have not pleased the public, that is the public in general, and the public simply won't go and pretend that it likes it.

And now Miss Farrar is going to try out her ideas in practice Beginning the last of this month—September 26, to be exact—she will offer for the approval of the people of the country grand opera cut down, sawed off, blue pencilled, mellowed and softened For her working basis she has taken "Carmen," because of the popularity of both music and story, which allowed of adaptation as successfully in pictures as in opera. The stirring arias—The Habanera, The Toreador Song—are known everywhere She has worked these into a "singing comedy," reducing, as she says, the entire production to "life size."

Spectators in Oshkosh will not have to swallow their dinners whole to get to the opera at 8 o'clock nor will they find themselves still at the opera house when midnight curfew rings. Miss Farrar will tell the story in recognised theater time. All the essentials are retained and she has aimed, she says, to have the entire production express harmony of line, harmony of color, harmony of tone.

"The present operatic fantasie of 'Carmen' is no recent or sudden decision on my part," said Miss Farrar. Rehearsals were just beginning that day and she had been hearing voices, going over sketches for scenery and even then scattered on the table of her drawing room were several costume designs that awaited her final approval.

"For years I have felt that opera was too magnificent, too overpowering for the average person to care for," she went on. "Opera strives to tell life's stories. With the aid of music the stories should be made supremely moving but they have not been. There has been such exaggeration that the senses cannot grasp the fundamental idea and great art is lost except to those who have a definite background of musical education. The others are afraid of opera, are overpowered by it, and choose any other amusement in place of it.

"It is not that people of this country do not appreciate good music. They love it. But they won't accept it just because it is good music. They must like it. Either it must be an old friend or it must be an attractive new friend that arrests their attention because of beauty, grace or expressiveness. I have never failed to move an audience to the greatest enthusiasm by singing the 'Habanera.' Of course, it is dashing and brilliant, but it has no greater art than any number of songs I could mention. Yet people know it, they have heard it on their phonographs, and a Spanish shawl and a few roses give them the picture they desire.

"I regret to say that for one listener genuinely interested in, say, Der Nussbaum, there are thousands who sit in apathy through it and rise to cheer and stampede at the familiar vision of a mantilla adorned with roses,

(Continued on Page 2)

Georgia War Provoked By Moscow

Trebizond, Sept. 27.—The extraordinary fact that the bolshevists themselves started the revolutial dispatches that the secret revealed.

The complete story of this Machiavellism is told in confidential dispatches that the secret revolutionary organisation in Tiflis managed to smuggle to the Georgian committee in Turkey. Turkish reports corroborate this.

All Georgia was ripe for revolution this autumn and discontent was spreading rapidly to Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Daghestan and the remainder of the Caucasus—a territory embracing 12,000,000 inhabitants. The peasants were angry over the exorbitant taxes and the low state price for grain; the workmen in the state mines and the oil fields were angry over the long hours and low wages and the merchants were angry over the business depression.

REDUCED TO MISERY

All prices on the foodstuffs, clothing and manufactured goods were tremendous; the Cheka terror was becoming more frightful and only state-owned soviet newspapers and magazines were permitted to exist. One of the richest districts in the whole world, which had always been a land of fabulous prosperity, had been reduced to stark misery by the soviet system.

The Moscow government was stricken with fright over the prospect of a widespread revolution in the Caucasus and with ample justification.

First, Moscow doubted if its inefficient and poorly equipped army could crush a revolution affecting 12,000,000 people.

Second, because of the reduced wheat exports this year revenues from the Georgian exports of manganese to America and oil to Europe would be needed more than ever.

Third, because in case of a strong revolutionary movement Turkey, and perhaps some of the big powers, would help the revolutionists secretly.

Fourth, if the entire Red army were sent to the Caucasus all the internal and external enemies of the soviet would seize the opportunity to try to overthrow it.

TO PROVOKE REVOLT

Moscow, thereupon, decided that it could not afford to wait for the revolution to develop but that the Cheka and its allied intelligence organisations must immediately provoke an abortive revolution in Georgia, particularly because Turkey would not dare to encourage the revolutionists with the Mosul question at a critical stage and because of threatening trouble among the Kurds.

The Cheka agents were unable to enter the real revolutionary organisation which had existed since the Bolshevik crushed Georgia in 1921 and they created their own pretended revolutionary movement.

As pastmasters in the art of making insurrections and crushing them, the Cheka took all the necessary safety precautions—notably the presence of ample dependable troops and the establishment of an air tight ring around the country to prevent communication with the outside—and then cynically had the agents unloosen the revolution in the last week of August.

The World's Financial Battlefield

An Inside View Of The Paris Bourse And Its Exchange Operations

BY ANNE SEWARD

According to international bankers of the world the battle of the nations is being fought out today on the floor of the Paris Bourse. The missiles are foreign currencies, the brokers are the army and the manoeuvres are planned in orthodox fashion behind the lines. To cheapen one another's currency; to rout the franc, the pound, the leu, in turn, that is the game—afterward to retire triumphant from the fray.

The Paris Bourse, unlike the New York Stock Exchange, offers an open battlefield for the foreign exchanges of the world. Their zero hour is noon. Their barrage a paean of strident yells. And each day the battle grows fiercer, fanned by rumors from conferences, elections and new laws.

In New York foreign moneys, like radishes and eggs, are ordered over the telephone. Each day millions of francs and sterling change hands in this way. There is no trading post where bankers gather in New York. No open forum of exchange. This is warfare in ambush, sharpshooting behind telephone switchboards, submarining by underground wires. Traders with supplies of francs or florins call up their adversaries and quote over the telephone the price they will take. It is a case of "take it or leave it", and reaction has to be instantaneous. No chance to study the face of the enemy, to gain time by hawking wares and waiting. The armies are telephone numbers and their ammunition is the tone of voice, the verbal technique, the final inflection. Like conversing in the dark, they get no facial index of what is going on in the other person's mind.

On the Paris Bourse, where the eyes of the world have been turning recently in this latest battle of the franc, the system is simple though violent. Its method of operating is, however, little known to the layman or indeed to the specialist, unless he happens to know some one on the inside in Paris. The general pandemonium of voices that issues in a foreign tongue from window and coulisse of the Bourse temple so baffles the stranger that he turns away in complete mystification. Once its mechanism is understood the Paris Bourse presents a unique system of trading that might profitably be followed in other lands. In fact, it has not infrequently been recommended that America establish an open floor market for her foreign exchange.

The Bourse itself is a Greek building situated on a broad open square in the heart of Paris. With its attic roof, its sixty-six well-proportioned Corinthian columns and its uncompromising rectangle this palace of finance produces an arresting effect—though the same effect might have been produced at a far less expenditure of means. Started in 1808 and finished in 1827, from designs of the famous Brongniart, this edifice seems not undeserving of the nickname "Wizard of the Parthenon." Two hundred and thirty-four feet long, it stands majestically back from the plaza, caged in behind high iron grills and approached by a long flight of easy stone steps

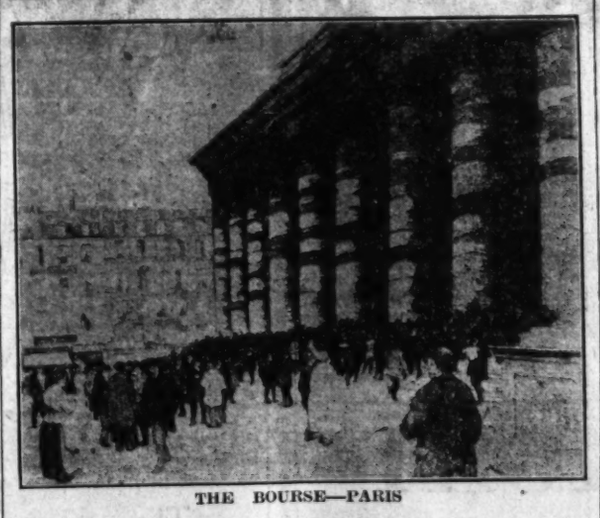
And it was up these broad steps that I was strategically rushed when, as a female, it was "defendue" that I enter frankly into the sacred inter, of which it has been written: "There is nothing concealed except the central hall, which is the one thing ought to be shown."

At 8 o'clock in the morning, under the big clock, next the center column, by appointment I met my guide, an "agent de change," or broker of the place.

"And now," he said, "it must be done like this." And, illustrating graphically in true French fashion, he wheeled about and walked briskly up the steps. This was a rehearsal, just to show me the way I, in turn, was to walk. Coming back quickly, he made all this clear. The French are indeed cinema artists in didactics. For, he explained, I must do as he had done, act like an employe, if I wished to gain the floor of the Bourse. Must follow forty paces behind him, head down, up the steps, past the guard, around to the left and into the auditorium. The instruction finished, off he dashed again, looking, in his chic French sombrero, for all the world like a Western cowboy from the plains.

At a discreet distance I pelted, fairly fell, up the stone stairway, dashed through the entrance, wheeled to the left, whisked by a sleepy concierge and gained the high-vaulted hall, sown with its mighty pillars, to find myself entirely alone. The hall was empty. My guide had disappeared. What again had I done that was wrong? How would I escape? What must I say to the gendarme who would surely arrest me and whom I had eluded at the entrance? Just as I was getting ready to bolt the labyrinth again my Frenchman peeked out from behind a pillar, where six persons might have hidden, and beckoned me to come. He whispered. There was none to hear, unless blackboards, railings and little benches grew ears to listen.

A woman in the Bourse! "Inouie"—unheard of! Only



THE BOURSE—PARIS

once had it happened before, when, during a session, a woman is reported to have got in disguised as a man.

There is no visitors' gallery in the Paris Bourse as there is in the New York Stock Exchange. There are upper floors surrounding the main pit in gallery form, but their windows are always closed, except to royalty or honored guests of the city. Bourse hours are from 12:30 to 2:30.

The parquet or main floor of the Bourse, where the brokers with "seats"—or as these brokers are called in France "agents de change"—operate, looks like the center ring of a small private circus. About thirty feet in diameter, this circular enclosure is surrounded by a wooden rail against which are screwed a few collapsible benches called "strapontins." On these benches the seventy fathers of finance may squat in turn when they get tired. A dozen seats for seventy brokers, and one wonders how they allot their repose!

In the very center of this trading ring is a concentric velvet-covered rail penning off a tiny chalk-paved, convex-floored pit. And into this pit, my guide explained, the brokers toss their papers, their cigar butts and across this pit they gesticulate their bids. No transactions are permitted in this magic ring of the parquet except in lots of twenty-five or over. Just as on

(Continued on Page 8)

Calls Ape Descendant Of Mankind

Toronto, Sept. 20.—That the anthropoid apes are not the ancestors of man, but should be regarded rather as degenerate descendants from the common parent stock was the theory brought forward today by Charles Hill-Tout in the anthropology section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The skull of a young gorilla looks more human than the adult skull, for the gorilla, as he grows up, specialises in muscle rather than in brains.

The speaker condemned the series of skulls, such as were commonly seen in books and museums, which begin with the apes and follow with the low-browed fossil types on up to modern man. The earliest man was not a low-brow, but, on the contrary, he had a rounded, domed skull very unlike those of adult apes and most fossil forms. The brutish Neanderthal Man was not one of our ancestors, but a divergent and degraded type. The Pithecanthropus, or ape-man of Java, was also an off-shoot who developed his jaws at the expense of his cranium. That may be the reason why he did not progress, but became extinct.

Hill-Tout believes that of all the fossil skulls so far found the one which most resembles the ancestral form of the primates is that recently discovered in Piltdown, England, and named Eoanthropus, the Dawn-Man. This is thought to be about 150,000 years old. From a comparison of the immature skulls of the youngest of the apes, of the Neanderthal and of modern human beings we may best form a correct conception of their common ancestor.

Dr. A. C. Haddon, in presenting a new arrangement of races at the same session, assumed that primitive man did not possess the features that characterise the adult higher apes. Many savage races are more specialised than the highest races and therefore less adaptable.

A man's brain cannot be judged by the size of his head, Professor T. Wingate Todd of the Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland, told the anthropology section today.

The amount of brain contained in any cranium influences contours more than linear dimensions. Thus the shape of a man's head would appear a more accurate index of his intellectual capacity than its size.

Europe Gets New Deal Will She Play Fair?

U. S. Agent-General For Reparations Wields Power Of A Hohenzollern

(By Our Own Correspondent)

London, Sept. 19.—September 1, 1924, marks definitely a new

deal, we trust a fair one, for Germany and indeed for Europe and the world generally. On that date the Great War may be said to have finally come to an end and the "Peace" to have assumed a more peaceful outlook. And America, loudly proclaimed derelict in her alleged duty to Europe, has, by universal consent, proved to be the economic savior of what was fast becoming an almost hopeless situation. The American, Mr. Owen D. Young, and Mr. S. P. Gilbert, who follows him, becomes, as agent-general for reparations payments under the Dawes Plan, the "business manager" of the Peace Treaty, and will wield as much power over Germany as any Holenzollern ever did.

It all now depends on whether Germany and the Allies play the game according to the "Dawes" rules.

Despite an unfortunate and ill-advised press campaign in England against the Dawes Plan, it is the consensus of responsible opinion that the Dawes way is the best way out of Europe's difficulties. No one need take seriously the rash prediction that henceforth German industries will become veritable gold mines while British industries will turn into ash heaps. Germany has only now really started in earnest to pay for the war, which she wagered and lost. Under the Dawes Plan, Germany must pay, at the maximum of her capacity, an unnamed but staggering amount over an unnamed number of years, and it is conceded that if reparations are to be forthcoming according to schedule, Germany must be allowed to regain her commercial stride. The economic recovery of Germany need not mean the industrial collapse of England nor of any other country.

GERMANS ALL OUT FOR DAWES PLAN

Mr. John Hays Hammond, who has just returned to New York after a visit to Germany, said, in an interview given to the press, that the German political, industrial and financial leaders are all agreed that the Dawes Plan was the only way whereby the exigencies of the present situation could be met. He found the German leaders animated by a sincere desire for co-operation to make the plan efficient, as they recognise the fact that Europe would be plunged into worse chaos before a new plan could be devised.

It is futile to expect a renewal of prosperity overnight, Mr. Hammond said, but he finds that aside from the material benefits already noticeable, it has had the psychological effect of inspiring confidence and financial help in the United States. The most frequent objection Mr. Hammond met to the plan in banking circles was the high interest rate for the loan, which bankers there consider excessive and placing an undue burden on Germany's shoulders. Mr Hammond said he defended America's position by explaining the unusual opportunities for investment of capital in the United States, which necessitates making the loan attractive to American investors. He thinks that as soon as the wheels of industry are operating normally and Germany has developed confidence in her own industrial capacity and the security of her investments, it will be possible for her to secure future loans under advantageous conditions.

Mr. Hamond has the highest praise for Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, whom he pronounces one of the greatest financial geniuses of the age in his

(Continued on Page 6)

Prince Qualifies As Marathon Dancer

Notable Visit Inspires Will Rogers To Spin A Disquisition

We have had a kind of abnormal week in the news, says Will Rogers in the New York Times of Sept. 21. After this week we shall be rid of Luis Angel Firpo, Loeb and Leopold, and the Prince of Wales's dancing partners, and we can get back to normalcy, as the Republicans used to call it when they were doing well. And we can get back to the old staples, Coolidge, Dawes, La Follette, and Bryan, for the Politicians are like the rich—they are always with us.

The Polo Games here were postponed so much that they turned out to be another Democratic Convention. They had all the delays but none of the humor of their famous predecessors. I don't know which is the worse, having the Englishmen here waiting, or the Democrats.

It dragged along so far that most people lost interest and didn't know what two Nations were playing. In fact, after the first Game, it showed that there was only One Nation Playing. The American four were playing against a fellow named Lacey from the Argentine, (who was born in Canada). The game don't exist where one good man can beat four good men.

There were fifty thousand people there to see the Prince, and the families of the players there to see them. England had only one chance of winning. That was to put the Prince in. Then everybody, including scorekeeper and referee, would have been so busy watching him that they would forget how many points the Americans made.

THE PRINCE'S HAT BRIM

The funniest thing that happened at the Game was that the Prince, a few days ago at the Races, wore his hat with the brim turned down all the way round, so at the Polo game there was about ten thousand Males with their hats turned down all the way. They could not have seen the game even if they had come there to see it.

Well, the Prince enters with his hat turned up all the way round. Immediately ten thousand hats switched just like a Traffic signal.

I really got scared for our youths one day last week. It happened this way: the Prince was playing Polo and a clod of dirt flew up and hit him in the eye, and he had to have a patch over it for days. Well, do you know, some of these boys tried to knock an eye out to be in style.

With the opportunities the Prince has of seeing everything, I don't believe it would worry him to lose the use of an eye. You give me one eye and his chances and, believe me, I will be able to report to you some sight. He has certainly set a new fashion in America in the way of a Night's entertainment.

Americans used to think they could go to one Party and when they got through with that they

(Continued from Page 6)

Mahogany Tree Yields $15,678

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, nearly all the mahogany was shipped to Europe, chiefly to Liverpool and London, and was sold at auction.

Then it was imported to the United States.

Mahogany, on account of the present-day scarcity, makes these auction sales scenes of spirited bidding.

Prices that seem fabulous are obtained at times.

In 1903 several remarkable sales were held.

A single tree, two legs, sold for $6,000 or at the rate of $1,250 per 1,000 square feet one inch thick. Another log, selling at $3,100 per 1,000 square feet, brought $5,200. During that year the climax was reached when a log 39 feet long was sold for $15,678.

All this supply was bought by American mahogany dealers and sold principally to furniture manufacturers, although piano manufacturers procured a portion of it.

In 1908 two fine San Domingo mahogany logs sold for $4.13 per square foot one inch thick, but the timber was small in size.

Racing Machines Win With Dunlop Tires

Three records were broken at the Brooklands motor-cycle meet on Aug. 2, when Victor Horsman, in addition to winning two handicap races, of 8½ miles at 78.79 m.p.h., respectively, made three new records. In class C, for 500 c.c. machines, he covered the flying five miles at an average speed of 92.82 m.p.h., and in Class D, for 750 c.c. mahines, riding a 500 c.c. Triuph, he covered the flying five miles at 94.11 m.p.h. and the standing start ten miles at 89.44 m.p.h. Dunlop tyres formed part of his equipment on both machines.

A very impressive list of awards was gained on Dunlops in the Scottish Six Days. The James team, which secured the Manufactures' Team Prize, used Dunlops, and the figures in connection with the cups and medals were as follows:—Silver cups, 38 out of a possible 58; gold medals, 7 out of 12:: silver medals, 9 out of 16; bronze medals, 3 out of 6.

Ariel machines, equipped with Dunlop tyres, secured two of the chief awards in the Birmingham-Holyhead trial—the Junior Cup and gold medal for the best performance in the 250 c.c. won by Mr. L. Newey, and the B. N. Bowl and gold medal for the best performance in the 350 c.c. to 500 c.c. class, which went to Mr. F. Woodcock.

Mount Shasta's Glacier Reported Sliding

Mighty Ice Mass Moves Down Mountain Side At Five Miles An Hour

Groaning, roaring, thundering, Mount Shasta's glacier is wrenching itself loose from the great volcano's flank, Precipitating itself downward, carried by its own weight and by the rushing streams of its own melted ice, it is wiping out all that stands in its course Within a circumference of hundred miles can be heard the sounds of boulders hurtling down and giant trees protesting as they drop. Its awe-inspiring descent is veiled in a cloud of mist. According to the last word received from Yreka the glacier had driven its way well below the tree line since it broke loose from its moorings on the morning of Sept. 11.

"Unusual weather conditions, a hot Summer and a long drought are the causes of the extraordinarily rapid movement of the great glacier," in the opinion of Dr. Charles P. Berkey, Professor of Geology at Columbia. "Throughout the Summer reports have been current of increasingly large mud streams which have been flowing from the melting snow and ice.

"It is not uncommon that a glacier should move," said the scientist, "but it is uncommon that it should descend with such rapidity. It is traveling at the rate of five miles an hour, Shasta's lofty peak rises 14,350 feet above the level of the sea, and its longest slope is sixteen miles. Assuming that the body of ice is a mile and a half long, it would have reached the plains in about three hours. Even if it moved five feet an hour, it would be traveling at a tremendous speed for a glacier. That would be sufficiently terrifying. Nothing can withstand the impact of such a tremendous frozen mass. I can well understand that it creates a great volume of sound as it grinds its way over its rocky bed, sweeping all before it. The cloud of vapor that accompanies it on its journey is caused by congealing of the air which surrounds it.

"Observation has proved that all glaciers have a flow varying with conditions and seasons, though it is probabe that in every glacier there is under ordinary circumstances some portion which is stagnant. It was not until within comparatively recent times that a method was found to measure glacial motion. In this country it was Professor Agassiz who first used stakes to determine the rate of speed with which they proceed on their course. By placing the stakes at right angles to the direction in which the ice body is moving the displacement can easily be observed, measurements being made by means of surveying instruments."

USUALLY MOVE TWO INCHES A DAY

Comparing the report of the rapid descent of Shasta's glacier with accounts given by Tarr and Martin of one of Alaska's glaciers in July of 1909, Dr. Berkey noted that their advance had ranged between one and a half and two

and a half inches a day—scarcely perceptible to the human eye.

"A glacier may be defined as an ice body formed by the amassing and consolidation of snow in regions where its fall is greater than its opportunity to melt," continued the professor. "There are three types of glaciers—the comtinental, the piedmont and the alpine. It is to the latter group that the ice fields of Shasta's sides belong. They lie in so-called amphitheatres, a great rocky basin formed and overshadowed by lofty peaks, and make their way down the slopes in streams, retaining their solid form until the temperature causes them to melt in icy torrents.

"Ice is plastic and changes its shape when it is subjected to pressure, so as it shifts and moves it adapts itself to the form of its bed. Furthermore, glaciers flow under the force of their own weight. The extreme rapidity with which the Shasta ice is moving can be explained only by the fact that the unbroken heat of the sun has caused it to melt in great streams which have loosened it from its holdings and have caused it to descend, carried by the impetus of its own bulk.

"If it had not been for a similar glacial movement which took place—on a much more gigantic scale—some 25,000 years ago, there would have been no Wall Street and no lower Broadway," Dr. Berkey remarked. "The immense sheets of ice that wrapped the country in their chill embrace were pushed forward by the snows of the North and brought with them accumulations of mud and earth which they deposited on what is now lower Manhattan."

Peter Skene Ogden first discovered Mount Shasta in 1826. Prior to that time no report existed proving that it was seen by a white man. Thirty-four years before Vancouver and discovered and named Mount Hood, St. Helen's, Baker and Rainier and eight-five years before the first explorers set foot on Mount Elias. It was not until 1852 that Shasta was climbed. Captain Henry Price was the first to reach its summit and there planted the American flag.

SURVEYOR WROTE OF GLACIERS

Other mountaineers followed, but of real scientific value there is no account until that of Josiah Whitney, of the Geological Survey of California, who made the ascent in 1862. The largest of Shasta's glaciers carries his name, Clarence King, who followed Whitney in 1870, climbed its ice fields in company with several members of the United States Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel. He had the distinction of being the first to spend the night on the wind-swept flanks of the giant mountain. From the pen of Gilbert Thompson, who in 1882 made a topographical survey of that region, we have a fine description of the glaciers as they were in that year.

"The glaciers about the summit of Mount Shasta do not exist under the protection of sheltering cliffs or in the depths of canyons, but occur on the flanks of the mountains and are exposed for three-fourths of the day to the full power of the sun. The streams that have their origin in the melting of the snow appear suddenly at the foot of the mountain as rushing currents loaded with silt; these subside during the latter part of the night and leave pools of clear water, which also gradually disappear. The water again reaches the surface in unexpected places many miles distant as immense springs. The stream channels are thus flooded once a day during the Summer; and after the first snow, which occurs about the first of October, no more water descends from the snow fields.

"Besides a few snow banks that last throughout the year and a few small glaciers in the shadow of protecting cliffs, there are five ice streams which specially invite attention. Besides the Whitney glacier, they have been designated by the following names: Konwakiton (mud glacier), Wintow (Indian tribal name), Hotlum (Steeprock) and Bulam (great)."

At the time of his writing the area of the glaciers ranged from Konwakiton's 320,000 square yards to Hotlum's 3,200,000. The terminal moraines descend to altitudes that varied from 8,000 to 12,000 feet.

SHASTA'S DRAMATIC CAREER

The rampage on which Shasta's glacier has broken loose is but a small episode in the mountain's dramatic career. In what is termed the Eocene period it came into being as a volcano. The towering pyramid of stone and earth that stands solitary, rising from an almost level plain, was built by a succession of eruptions of ashes and lava. No sudden springing into being this. The volcano's titanic efforts would be followed by long periods of rest, and then, renewing its strength, it would add new layers of strata to its increasing heights. At last the fire mountain was conquered by the cold that hurled itself down from the north; its burning fires were smothered under a heavy mantle of snow, which brought the silence of perpetual Winter with it. Through endless centuries it lay dormant. Then the sun shone more warmly. Step by step the ice crawled up its steep sides, leaving behind it a rich deposit of earth. Time [illegible] on. A luxurious vegetation [illegible] from the soil and followed the retreating snow until it found a permanent abode.

Shasta the volcano, Shasta the glacier covered, is not without its legends. The Indians, from whose tribe it derived its name, credited it with being the wigwam of the Great Spirit. "He created the mountain first of all," so runs the tale as preserved by Joaquin Miller, "down from the skies he pushed the snow and ice, through a hole which he made by turning a stone round and round; then he stepped out of the clouds on the mountain top and descended and planted trees all around by putting his finger on the ground. The sun melted the snow and the water ran down and nurtured the trees and made rivers."

Then, the story continues, he created the fish, the birds, the animals, and "afterward, when the Great spirit wished to remain on earth and to make the sea and some more land, he converted Mount Shasta—by a great deal of labor—into a wigwam and built a fire in the center of it and made a pleasant home. Then his family came down from the heavens and they all lived in the mountain ever after. Before the white man came fire cohld be seen ascending from the mountain by night and smoke by day." The Great Spirit's daughter, who carelessly allowed herself to be blown down the mountain side "many thousand snows" ago, married the son of the bear-man who lived in the forests below and then founded the Indian race.

3,000,000 Workers In American Auto Industries

According to a recent compilation of figures by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, there are 3,105,350 persons employed either directly or indirectly by the automotive industry in the United States. This rather astonishing total serves perhaps to show why the welfare of the industry is a matter of general significance. More than 700,000 of the total, it is estimated, share in some way in the production, sale or maintenance of products of one large organisation alone,—the General Motors Corporation.

The N. A. C. C. report shows that persons employed directly in the whole industry number 2,879,370, including 1,593,370 workers in motor vehicle, parts, accessories, tire or supplies factories, also dealers and salesmen, garage and repair shop employes, and those engaged in financing and insuring motor vehicles.

In addition there are 1,220,000 professional chauffeurs and truck drivers, as well as 60,000 petrol and oil refinery workers. Of these, a very large number are employed on work contributing directly to the automotive industry. 260,000 others are employed indirectly.

No estimates are available for the number of people working on road construction, manufacturing of machine tools and other production equipment, or on the extension of automobile plants. Figures for these activities would raise the total well over that given.

Farrar's First Aid To Grand Opera

(Continued from Page 1)

among them the devotee of the more subtle classic. I have sung Der Nussbaum over 200 times in concerts lately, not to mention the most conscientious and applied study of it in my studio. I am thrilled when I can approach even a little of the exquisiteness of its style, and feel I have been perhaps worthy to have had the association of the incomparable Lilli Lehmann along the paths of fine taste in Lieder. But—I don't want to thrill alone either. It is not enough to be an artist—that lies within myself and my vision—but I must also be an entertainer before the public. Therefore to successfully purvey my goods, I must study the wishes of the people as well as my own. That is, I strive to combine something of what they want with something of what I, with my more specialised taste, love. That has always been my policy and will continue to be as long as I am privileged to enjoy public favor.

"In any opera house where repertoire traditions have grown hoary with endless repetition and slavish adherence to conventional standards I may be considered somewhat of a rebel—in fact, was pronounced quite the 'crazy American' in the formal atmosphere of the early days of the erstwhile Royal Opera in Berlin. I find that untrammeled dramatic values allied to singing, harmonious surroundings for the background of an operatic portrait, interest me quite as fully as the vocal expression, and are as necessary to complete the whole.

"'Carmen' as a feature has been clearly indicated. No work could lend itself more easily to my plans. I have often deplored earlier performances in a big frame, the too ample spaces of the opera house, and the disproportionate consequences of inellectual dialogue, overdeveloped orchestras and the difficulty of pantomimic gesture reaching our listeners whose eyes should be quite as satisfied as their ears.

"The present trend in matters musical—of noise, more noise, masses, more masses, may amaze for a time the astonished auditor and beholder, but there is no possible chance for the expression of simple beauty. Opera productions have reached such enormous proportions and are so enveloped by traditions that the barrier between them and the public does not lessen. In instances of primitive and simple drama no such complex is needed. There is no need to obscure the work of two such men of genius as Merimee and Bizet. Their message is enduring without the trappings of sumptuous and inappropriate backgrounds or the din of augmented orchestras.

"Such great work should be presented as it was created, with simplicity, with a thoughtful consideration of everything that has a part in making up the whole. It is difficult to say what the outstanding feature should be. Possibly individual expression. The face is the thing. I became more and more convinced of that when I appeared in the motion pictures. Vocal utterance is seconded by it. A beautiful voice is far more beautiful if it has back of it a dominating personality. But even with great individual expression and a fine voice there is small pleasure if the orchestra is crashing out the music. Then, there is the background—the scenery and the costumes, which must harmonise."

For more than a year Miss Farrar has been working on these details. Instead of merely eliminating the padding in the opera and offering an abbreviated version, she began from the book. From it she wrote a new libretto. Then she adapted the musical passages to it. All unnecessary action has been left out. There is no great crowd of gypsies wandering in interminably in the scene in the mountains; there is to be no ballet standing around on its toes until a convenient time for it to show its art. There will be a chorus and there will be a ballet, but only the personnel necessary to the action of the story, Miss Farrar explained.

She has designed the scenery and the costumes. As described, the scenery is to be imaginative and impressionistic, with a generous use of curtains, although there is to be no suggestion of the futuristic or cubistic.

Of course the necessity of being able to adjust the sets to the different stages has been a consideration and has made the use of curtains important. Miss Farrar's stage will be small in fact; it can be reduced to twenty feet, depending upon the size of the theater. Normal distances are allowed for expression of tonal and dramatic values.

Miss Farrar says she has long been a sufferer from amber lights, used to give the effect of sunlight. Sunlight will figure, nevertheless, prominently in this new production, since so much of the action in "Carmen" takes place under the cloudless sky. The scenery and the costumes will both be bright, but the chief aim is never for a moment to allow this brightness to overshadow the individuality of the character or the interpreter of the character.

"The action," Miss Farrer said, "can be as natural as if it were done in a drawing room. No one is to come out of the picture until the end of the performance, for we want to crowd in all the spontoneity possible, since by so doing I believe that all will have greater individual expression. The music will be free from loud noises. There are only sixteen in the orchestra.

"I still choose to be the singing actress in this new enterprise, and my added pleasure of contributing to the illusions of the performance has nothing to do with the anguish of the budget scrutiny. My business is to entertain successfully a public that for twenty-odd years has come to look upon my offerings as worth while in original conception and in advance of accepted traditions. Independence in such a production lies in the fact that we have no organised board or group of subscribers to consider or flatter. It is our own enterprise as to conception and presentation and is offered as any public entertainment, with a desire to give a novel and beautiful operatic offering in cities where such things may rarely be heard. It must be attractive in appeal and lucrative in appreciation—sister results that promise to go hand in hand if properly organised for.

"The manner of beginning a career nowadays is indeed a subject for criticism," declared the singer, "for nothing seems to be done in the vocal studios today but the drudgery of unthinking solfeggi and the mechanical process of pounding into undeveloped—ofttimes anti-musical—intelligences a few operatic roles for the earliest possible exploitation. Pantomime, grace, ease of gesture and stage department are indispensable to the complete picture of our modern operas, no matter how lovely the voice. I was once amazed to hear a very famous singer remark that all one needed to learn in acting for opera was contained in three movements: the stride forward, the arms on the breast, or the arms outstretched. No mention of facial expression, the singer's attention never was allowed to wander beyond the confines of the larynx, and as long as the pleasant gurgling continued to enchant her audiences she gave no further thought to possible further developments to enhance her attractions.

"A wall has recently gone out over the country that the concert artists must either band together in one stupefying program, like a bargain counter sale, or announce some material that can compete in attraction with offerings less classical in choice and price—and, I may add, often more diverting. The public is certainly the judge of our wares, and artists must meet the public on some common ground. We cannot stand aloof and say, 'No, I am first and last an artist and I will interpret only Der Nussbaum.' We must be flexible enough not to be obstinate. I have found that the public greet enthusistically enough anything artistic if it is presentec with vision and some thought of the viewpoint of an audience. The day of set concert-giving has gone out. We have moved beyond it. The artist must recognise in the radio, the motion pictures, and even the automobile, her competitors and must adjust herself accordingly. There must be three ingredients; artistic realisation, satisfaction to yourself, and an understanding of the public tastes. I am at last arriving at such a combination in opera, I believe. It is an interesting adventure."

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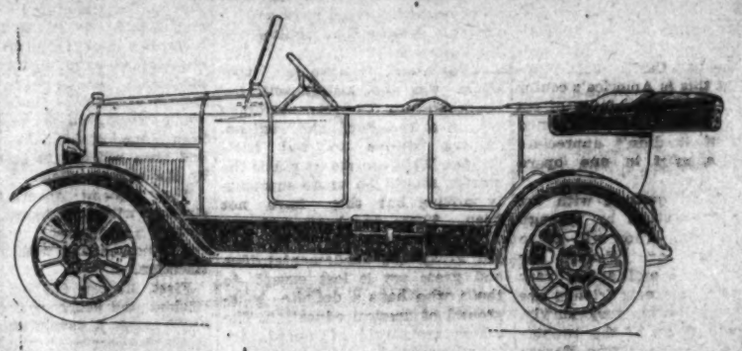

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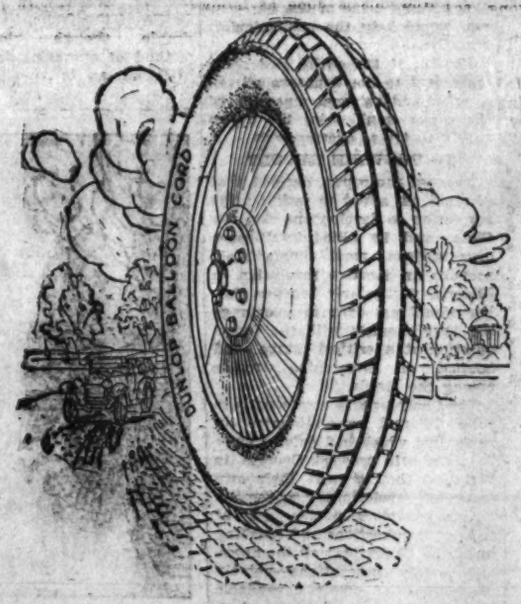

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The World's Financial Battlefield

(Continued from Page 1)

the floor of the New York Exchange—up to the present time—only lots of 100 may be dealt in. In Paris, however, in a pen right alongside of the centre enclosure brokers are permitted to deal in small parcels or "old lots," as they are called in New York. An excellent plan, according to French experts, and one that might be advantageously copied as it avoids the extra per cent. that odd lots cost when split from 100-share bundles in New York.

A fraternity of seventy, this company of brokers is called the Chambre Syndicale. The President, or Syndic, is M. Louis Edouard Jacob, a member since 1898, with headquarters at 20 Rue Drouot. The oldest member, or doyen, is Henri Felix Tete, whose enrollment took place in 1882. There are nine Vice Presidents, or Adjoints au Syndic, and a Secretary, M. A. Dartiguenave, whose office is at the Palais de la Bourse. These seventy members of the exchange are entirely responsible for one another's failures, defaults or embarrassments. If one goes into bankruptcy or fails for any reason whatever, honorable or otherwise, to meet his obligations, the sixty-nine others club together and pay his debts. He himself first pays all he can toward the failure, and the entire balance is met by his confreres. Clients in Paris can never through the dishonesty or mismanagement of their broker lose one cent, no such defalcations as have made history of recent years in New York being possible in France. Innocent customers never suffer. They are paid to the centime. And each of the brotherhood of brokers writes off as a tax against his own stock the losses thus suffered at another broker's hands.

Each agent de change capitalises himself into a private corporation and sells stock, against himself as it were. Theoretically his "seat" or "charge," as it is called in French, is worth at par the amount of its minimum capitalisation of 2,500,000 francs, that being the lowest sum that an agent de change is allowed to put up when he starts business or succeeds a fellow-member or relative. His succession, moreover, must be by delegation from some retiring member, and it must be approved by the French Minister of Finance. The Bourse is a national institution and is under Government control. The member must himself retain at least one-fourth of the stock subscribed.

The value of his seat depends not as it does in New York, on the price of the previous sale on the Street, but on the volume of busines that its owner does in a year. And this is recorded in an open book. It can be computed to a sou just how much each French member of the Bourse makes in a year. In fact, all day during the sessions on the floor every transaction, together with the bids and offered, are transcribed in open books. The total daily volume of business is not published, but it is comparatively very small from New York's point of view.

Among the brokers doing today the largest volume of business are M. Jacob, M. Paul Francois Aubry and M. Tete. And the stock of these brokers is valued by its owners in proportion to the amount of business these brokers do, for the dividends they pay correspond to the profits they make on this business. Some brokers who paid no dividends at all during the five years of the war have been paying in the five years just passed 19, 25, 30 and even 35 percent a year to their fellow-subscribers. And this after writing off all taxes. "Figurez-vous," said an astounded French shopkeeper, "what they must make!"

A broker's seat, therefore, in Paris is potentially worth almost any amount that industry, skill and a large clientele can make it, but it actually sells for just what it is earning, not what it might earn under the most favorable circumstances. Results alone count on the Paris Bourse. Parisians, like Missourians, have to be shown.

Consequently it is very hard to obtain a share in the business of a prosperous Paris broker. Foreigners, of course, can never own part of an agent de change's business. The agent de change himself aims, moreover, to keep over and above the required one-quarter as large an interest in his own business as he can. In the beginning an "agent" may need outside capital to get himself started, but just as soon as he can he buys out his colleague and eliminates outsiders until he owns the entire business himself. As a rule his contracts with h shareholders are made for a ten-year period. At the termination of the contract either party has the right to withdraw, but the agent alone determines whether his stockholder has the right to continue. If he invites his co-investor to continue it is usually for another ten years.

One case, personally related, was that of a young French girl who inherited from her father's estate a large interest in the business of one of Paris's most notable brokerage houses. At the termination of the ten-year period she received a letter saying that she would be reimbursed for her investment, as the 'agent" wanted to take in some one he knew personally. She, with courage rare in a French girl, went to the "agent," who was a relative, and asked that she be allowed to continue the safe and handsome investment. So pleased was the old broker with her zeal that he renewed the contract. The girl has been receiving as high as 35 percent since on her money, and the chances are that had she had to find other use for it she would have lost it all in Russian or other foreign bonds.

Like our New York Wall Street brother, then, the Paris "agents de change" are obliged to conduct their business under a code, being Article 76 of the Commercial Code of France, which prescribes that all negotiations of quoted securities be dealt in on the Bourse and be sold only to fellow-members of the Bourse. Unlike the Wall Street Exchange the Paris broker creates individually the value of his seat; creates it by the volume and success of the business he alone does, not the general volume and success of stock trading in general, as in New York.

The "agents officiels" just described, to whom the center ring or parquet of the Bourse is accorded, deal in securities, "valeurs." Their neighbors in an adjoining room, bankers or "banquiers," buy and sell foreign exchange and add to the general bedlam and excitement of the Bourse.

These bankers or dealers in foreign currencies represent the various banking houses in Paris. They go to the Bourse to attend to the foreign money transactions for these banks and for the clients of these banks. Their hours are from 1 to 3:15, and they also apepar on the scene when the rest of Paris is eating its midday meal—one of the hardest punishments of the French trader. For to interfere with his dejeuner is to put askew a Frenchman's day.

At the sound of the gong, as in New York, the Paris market opens. And with it the cry of "I offer the dollar at 20" is heard. This means that the American dollar will bring 20 francs in French currency. All quotations are made in the number of francs it takes to buy the given medium. For instance, "I bid 85 for sterling" means that an English pound is bringing 85 francs, etc. In New York, until fairly recently, the foreign figures were used in quoting, but now New York follows the French method and lists foreign currencies in the amount they are worth in American money. It talks about 'the franc in terms of its own currency when it prints: "Francs 5." That means now that the franc is worth 5 cents, not what it formerly would have meant, "5 francs to the dollar."

Great excitement follows the opening of the Paris Bourse, especially in the foreign moneys room. The banquiers have large orders to transact, and their manner of handling them often determines the amount of money they will clear. For instance, if the representative of an American bank has orders for the purchase of large amounts of dollars, it would be foolish for him to let that fact be known by bidding for dollars. Instead, he is more apt to sell dollars recklessly, and then, when by his machinations the dollar has fallen in value, to jump in and buy them hastily back at the lowered price. This is all very well unless some one else has twigged his little game and bought in the low-priced dollars. In which case the chances are that the supply being exhausted the first broker will be obliged to pay an even higher price of his dollars than be originally received.

Paris is so near all the foreign capitals of Europe that it communicates easily by telephone with London, Rotterdam, Berlin and Madrid. This enables it to engage in arbitrage—or a triangular market—to great profit. And this is done as follows:

If, for instance, florins, the Dutch currency, are being sold at a high price on the Paris Bourse, it may be that simultaneously they are cheap in London. So the agile trader in Paris sells florins on the floor of the Bourse and then dashes upstairs to the long-distance telephone and talks to the London market. The trader therefore buys the supply he has just sold and perhaps a few hundred additional, and dashes back downstairs to continue selling them at the advanced price.

Three-cornered exchange (arbitrage), though always a bit hazardous, lends itself to large profits if skillfully handled. In the old days of pre-war cable speed in New York arbitrage was quite the fashion there among intenational bankers of European antecedents and training. Necessitating, however, perfect telegraphic facilities as well as enormous capital, it suffered a setback in 1914 from which in America it has never fully recovered. In Paris it is engaged in to an even greater degree, although at present the market has narrowed down to sterling, dollars, lire and francs—the Allies' currencies.

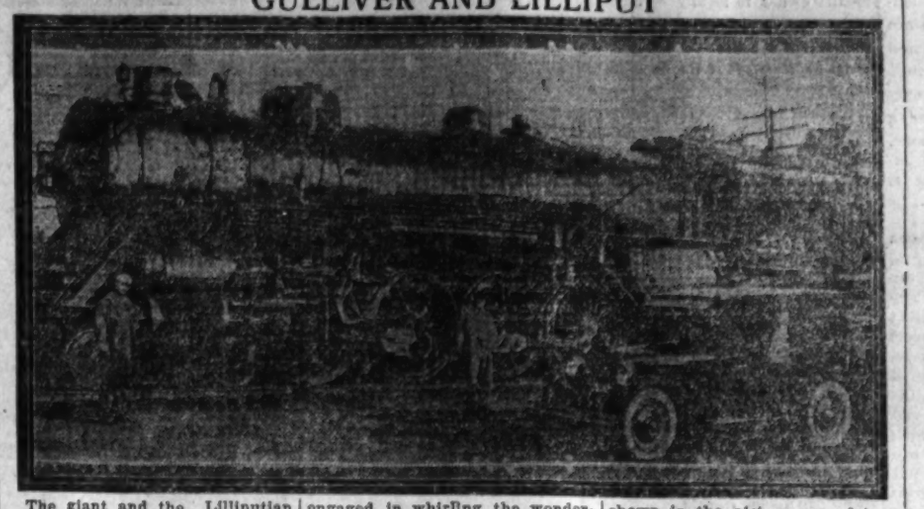
And it is in this three-cornered game that the nations today are, through their bankers, engaging on the floor of the Paris Bourse. Each country tries to prevent the cheapening of its own currency when other nations attempt to dump it on the market. And when, as has often happened, England, Germany or the United States tries by selling in large quantities to hammer down the franc, it forces France, no matter how great the sacrifice, to absorb these offerings and keep up the value of her franc. It was in one of these crises that the house of Morgan recently came to the aid of France. A lowered value, as every one knows, in comparison with outside currencies, means higher prices at home as well as abroad, and France has learned it to her sorrow.

So it is with a clear head, alertness and quick action that a foreign exchange broker in Paris can, by the manipulation of a very few million francs routed via London and America drop the Paris currency several points. He can as quickly in a few short rounds jack it up to his eventual profit. Whereas the New York broker must sit all day long at his switchboard waiting and calling, the Paris brother pummels his currency in the open. Each in turn the markets lead the game.

For, as the Paris Bourse closes shortly after 3 o'clock, the New York market, five hours away, opens with its 10 o'clock gong. Echoes of the wireless waft through telling the Paris straggler of the first quotation. And like wildfire it goes over Paris that the franc has strengthened up in New York. Sometimes the hiatus is a wide one, and then the brokers of Coulisse and Bourse, who have left their purchase for the morrow, wear a worried look as they stroll off to their banks.

Not for long, however, do they wear this worried look or study over the reasons or consequences of the advance. Now, wandering off to their table on the boulevard, they soon forgot their troubles in the long, green drink. France has replaced her confiscated absinthe with a near-substitute of the same color and taste. Here, too, the thrills of prohibition exist. And for the Frenchman life begins with "the green hour." Then at the little round marble table, under the gay red awning, he picks up his evening news and reads: "The Bourse Closes Stronger," "Industrials Advance in Wall Street," "Dawes Plan a Success," "Hughes Visits Paris," and as he reads he wonders whether these are two countries after all.

GULLIVER AND LILLIPUT



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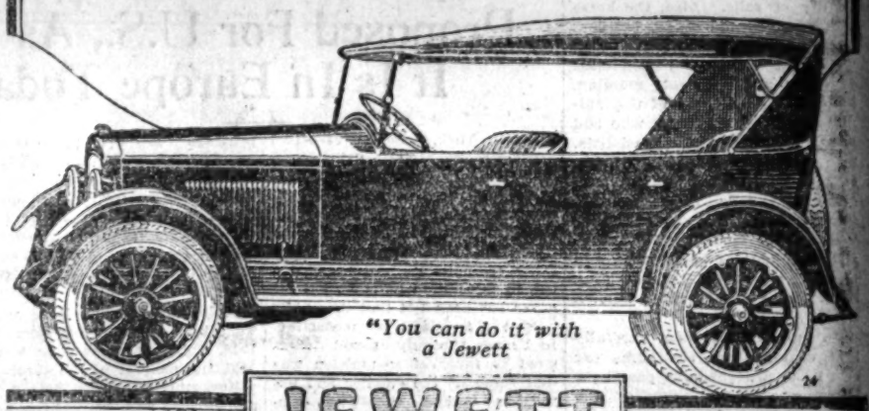

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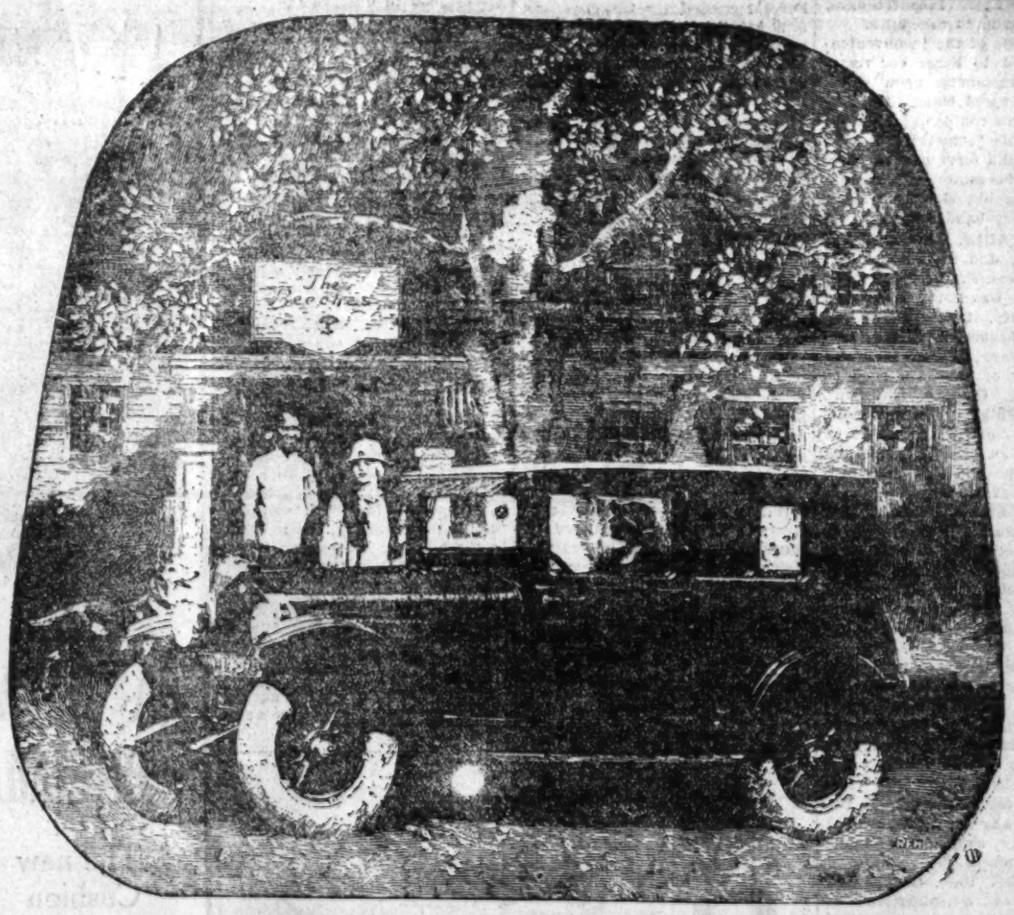

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From The Horse Car To The Electric Line And Auto Bus—An Outline

BY H. C. B.

Away back in 1832, upon the streets of New York City, was laid the real foundation of America's great street railway systems. For rolling equipment this first New York line operated what might be termed redesigned springless stage coach bodies mounted solidly upon four flanged wheels. The rails upon which they operated consisted of mere strips of iron laid upon stone stringers, but when these pictures-que go-carts were jogged along over their rigid rail bed, the noise was equal to that of a Whippet tank speeding over a concrete road. Finally, in order to prevent the citizens along the route from condemning the entire installation as a public nuisance, wooden stringers were substituted for the stone and the nerve-racking noise was deadened.

In spite of the fact, however, that this line proved to the world that the horse car had an economic place in city transportation, nearly two decades elapsed before any worthwhile expansion took place. In fact, horse car popularity did not reach any noteworthy proportions until a few years before President Lincoln's inauguration, but from then on, considerable impetus was gained which resulted in marked improvements in body design, type, and quality of rails. Also, the horse was given special study, breeders having found that certain strains were best adapted for this class of work; and efficient stabling, handling and feeding of the animals was left to men who had been developed into specialists. The reason for this sudden interest in the horse, stabling and handling was due to the fact that figures showed that 2-5 of the investment of horse car lines consisted of stables and horses, and that 35 percent of the operating costs were chargeable against them.

In spite of the most carefully laid winter plans, the horse car was never a dependable passenger carrying vehicle during the months of snow and ice. It was a very common sight during a heavy snowstorm to see four horses to each car and a string of 12 horses to a sweeper. This doubling up naturally increased the operating costs, to say nothing of the passenger inconvenience, due to interrupted schedules.

But in spite of the inconveniences attached to horse car travel (in many instances, upon slight grades the speed being little faster than one could walk), when the inevitable "something better" arrived in the form of the cable car, its inventors and backers met nothing but skeptical rejection on every hand.

CABLE CARS

However, due to the fact that the city of San Francisco, with its many hills, was never much of a horse-car city, it naturally listened to the promoters of the cable car with more interest than did those cities of the East, such as New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, all of which might be considered as pioneer horse car centers. The San Francisco promotion work finally resulted in an experimental cable line that proved definitely to the riding public and investors that it offered greater speed on both the level and up grade, greater individual car capacity, and greater comfort generally, than anything yet devised.

The one unfortunate feature of all cable car installations was the fact that they involved an immense outlay of money, which naturally made it necessary to operate only upon routes that guaranteed heavy passenger traffic. This cost feature was the one reason why the cable car did not entirely supplant the horse drawn equipment.

About this time, the marked advantage of consolidation was proven to both the riding public and the operating companies. Transfers became possible, and the service was improved generally, which in turn popularised the lines and resulted in greater returns.

From the early date of the horse car boom until the advent of the electric era, the ever-present creative mind of the inventor worked upon improvements, substitutions and combinations. Many and varied forms of power were tried out in an effort to cheapen the cost before and during the early part of the electric era. The outstanding methods were stored steam and compressed air, neither of which, however, proved very satisfactory.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

After the initial electric bomb had exploded and both the operators and public had dusted themselves off and settled down to talk of its impossibilities, there finally developed a controversy as to which form of electric car was the least impractical and dangerous, storage battery or direct power. The storage battery car finally won and held the bridge for quite a while, due to the fact that the power being self-contained did not require overhead wires or central power stations.

The change from cable to electric power met far greater resistance than had the acceptance of the cable for the horse car, for the simple reason that in the beginning both of these mechanically operated passenger carriers had decided virtues and both had their strongly entrenched allies. However, in actual tests over a long period, the inexorable law of economies awarded the title to the electric upon the basis of flexibility in operation and many other minor but important points. The electric railway car can be said to have really established itself almost universally about the year 1894. The line that may be actually given credit for proving to the world that the electric street car excelled all other known methods, was the system inaugurated in Richmond, Va., in 1888.

It is not necessary to stress the wonderful electric car development that has taken place since that date, as we have all noted the uninterrupted improvements. The electric lines have not only been instrumental in developing our cities and suburban sections, but have brought the cost of intercity travel to a point that is within the reach of everyone.

AUTO BASES

When the gasoline engine came into popular use there was no man who could visualise where its development would stop. The present fifteen million gasoline propelled vehicles on the streets and highways of the United States, stress the point that in spite of statements to the contrary, the basic principles of design and manufacturing practice have long since been established. The auto bus is not only a substitute, but is a most economical transportation ally to existing city and interurban lines. Unlike other history-making productions, the auto bus does not merely take the place of something antiquated, but is a powerful co-operating medium, extending service beyond existing street-car terminals, running parallel with lines that have outgrown single trackage, operating in residential sections that are closed to rail carriers, etc.

What its development during the next decade will be is difficult to predict, but the use of the auto bus is increasing, and it has already become one of the great transport mediums of the day.

Compulsory Insurance, Proposed For U.S., As It Is In Europe Today

New York, Sept. 24.—Two European countries, Switzerland and Denmark, have adopted compulsory insurance for automobiles, now being strongly advocated in the United States. In other countries the proposal to make insurance compulsory has been discussed from time to time, but it never has been felt that the public needed this additional protection. In France the only sound argument in favor of compulsion was that some of the smaller and unreliable taxicab operating companies avoided responsibility by going into the bankruptcy court when condemned to pay damages.

THE SWISS LAW

The present Swiss regulations consist of laws which have been adopted by all but two cantons. A Federal compulsory insurance law is now being proposed. Under the present Swiss laws no person can secure a Government license to operate an automobile until he has taken out a third party insurance policy for a minimum of 30,000 francs for injuries to one person and 100,000 francs for an accident to several persons. For a motorcycle the amount to be insured for is 20,000 francs.

The obligation to carry an accident insurance policy resides with the driver and not with the owner, because under the Swiss laws it is the driver and not the owner who is civilly responsible for any damage and injury caused. In many other European countries the driver may be held criminally responsible while the owner has to assume civil responsibility, even though he may be involved in no way whatsoever and even if the car has been used contrary to his orders.

It is a comparatively easy matter to enforce the compulsory insurance law by reason of the provision that no person shall operate an automobile until he has been registered and has secured a license issued only after the applicant has undergone a practical and theoretical examination. Almost every European nation requires its automoble drivers to be registered with the police, and practically all, with the exception of England, insist on a practical examination by Government inspectors before a car can be operated on the highway. It would appear difficult to make insurance compulsory unless some system of registering and examining drivers were in existence.

Under the Danish law, which went into operation on March 10, 1918, and was modified on May 6, 1921 the amount of the insurance policy must be 20,000 kronen for automobiles and 10,000 kronen for motorcycles. When the Danish kronen and the Swiss franc are at par the amounts to be assured for, therefore, at nominal exchange are $20,000 in Switzerland and $4,00 in Denmark.

MOTORISTS ACCEPT SYSTEM

While Swiss automobile owners have accepted compulsory insurance without much opposition, and are willing to admit that it generally operates equitably, they are convinced that it is a piece of class legislation full of dangers born out of prejudice against a new method of locomotion. Switzerland never has been very liberal in its treatment of automobile owners, and even at the present time the interpretation given to traffic laws and to questions of responsibility in case of accident often is biased in favor of the horse-owner and the pedestrian.

The question now troubling Switzerland is not one of compulsory or optional insurance, but the basis on which responsibility shall be determined. Under the law as it exists at present responsibility is involved if intention, negligence or imprudence can be proved, and the burden of the proof lies with the claimant. It is now proposed to change this for what is termed "casual responsibility," as it exists in the case of railroads. Under this proposed law the automobile owner would be held responsible for all damage done by his vehicle, without it being necessary for the claimant to prove intention, fault or negligence on the part of the driver.

This law, which is being pushed forward on the plea that the automobile owner is legally bound to carry a third party insurance policy, is being strongly opposed by Swiss motorists, for its immediate result would be to cause insurance premiums to increase 50 percent. The argument that the automobile owner should be considered similar to the railroad will not bear close examination, for the railroad has a privately owned track and its own regulations, which considerably attenuate its legal responsibility. If it can be proved, for instance, that the victim of an accident has acted contrary to the rules drawn up by the railroad company, their responsibility is not involved.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Under this proposed law a cyclist who rushes down hill without brakes on the wrong side of the road and collides with a car coming up hill at a moderate speed on its right side of the road, could claim damages from the automobile owner. The owner of a dog could claim compensation if his animal rushed at an automobile and was killed by it. The motorist would be responsible for the resultant damage if he caused a horse to bolt; but the horse owner could escape responsibility by proving that he had taken reasonable precautions to prevent his animals breaking loose.

Compulsory insurance having been accepted, Swiss automobile owners insist that their responsibility should be limited and clearly defined. In place of the proposed law which holds them responsible for all accidents, they claim that the following should be substituted:

"If, by reason of the use of an automobile, a person is killed or injured, or material damage is done, the owner of the car shall be held responsible unless he can prove that the accident is due to the fault of the injured party or a third party, or unless he can show that he or his driver has taken all reasonable care in view of the circumstances and that all their efforts have been incapable of preventing the accident.

"If the automobile has been used by a third party without authority, and without any fault of the owner being involved, the thirty party shall be held responsible in place of the owner.

"If the owner has caused an accident by his fault conjointly with the injured party or a thirty party, the common law on illicit acts will be applicable.

"When no fault can be imputed to the owner, to his driver, to the injured party or to a third party, the judge can, on equitable grounds, and if the circumstances justify it, condemn the automobile owner to partial or total reparation."

Swiss motorists allege, also, that insurance companies have taken advantage of compulsory insurance to increase their rates, but as so many other factors, due to changed economic conditions, are involved, it is difficult to say whether there has been abuse.

INTERNATIONAL STANDPOINT

From an international standpoint compulsory insurance is complicated and unsatisfactory, for while the law can be rigorously applied to Swiss citizens, it is difficult to make foreigners entering the country with their cars take out an insurance policy for the short time they are present. This applies in a particular manner to Switzerland, as a tourist country having every interest in encouraging foreign automobile owners to enter her territory.

In other European countries the general opinion appears to be that the common law is sufficient to protect the public without making insurance compulsory. It is very doubtful, too, if adjoining countries would admit the basic principle accepted by Swiss motoring bodies, namely that the onus of proof shall lie with the defendant. In France, in particular, the claimants must prove intention, negligence or imprudence on the part of the automobile driver involved in an accident.

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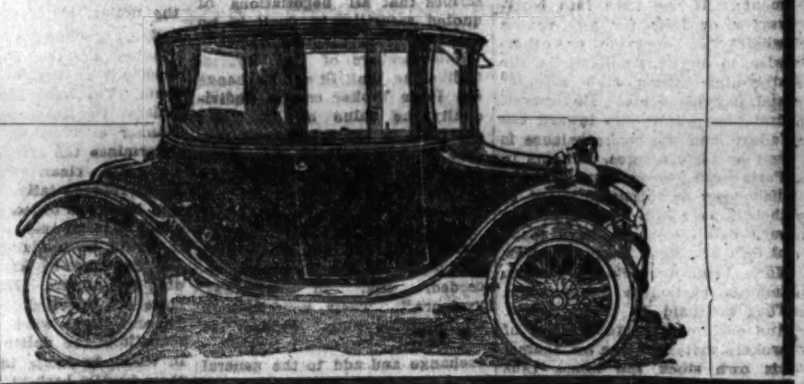

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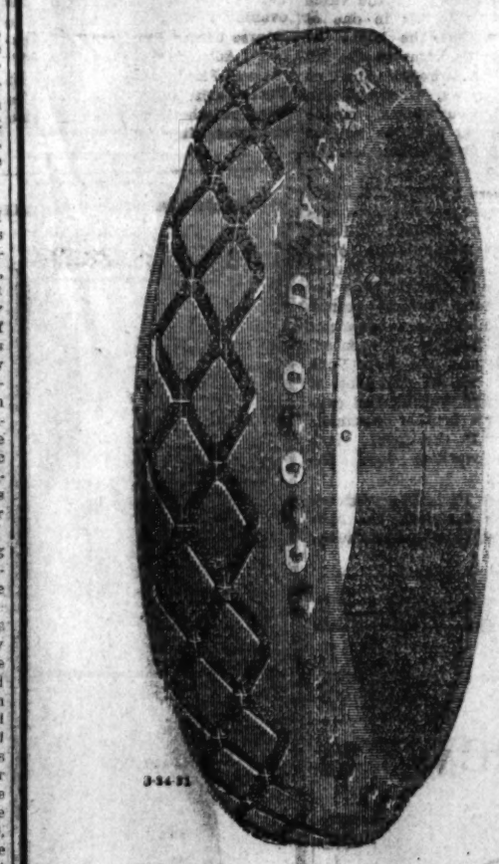

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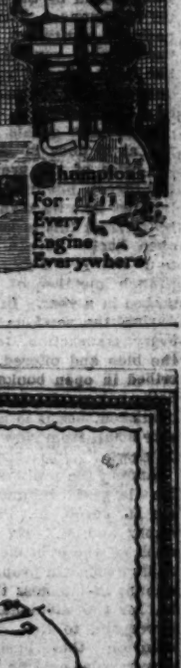

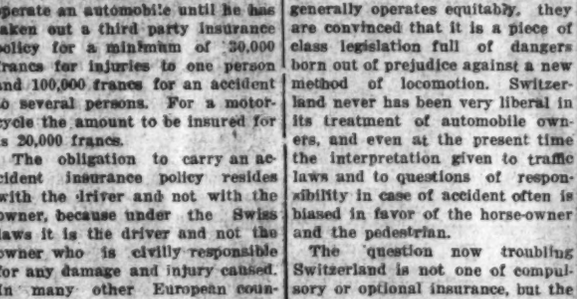

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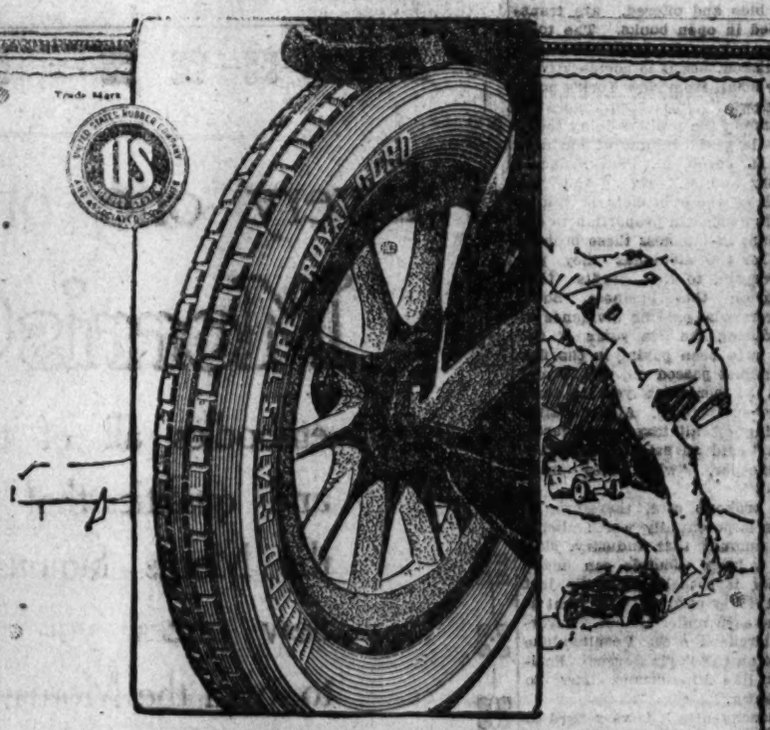

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New Design For Two-Wheel Autos

As far back as 1913, writes Dr. A. P. Thurston in "Motor" (England), a monster singletrack car, known as the Blantogo and having an eight-cylinder V engine of 82 mm. by 127 mm. bore and stroke, was actually constructed. This car was self-balanced, like a bicycle, at speeds above 20 m.p.h., but at slower speeds small side wheels were brought into contact with the ground.

In 1914 the Wolseley Co. built for a Russian designer a seven-seater singletrack machine balanced by gyroscopes. More recently the well-known pioneer of aviation, Mr. A. V. Roe, has produced a two-wheel carette, which is balanced like a bicycle when running and is kept upright when stationary by legs which may be lowered on each side of the wheel track.

Another designer has proposed to pivot the front ends of the footboards of the motorcycle to the cycle frame and to mount small balance wheels or castors to the back ends of the footboards, so that the rider may push either or both of these balance wheels on to the ground as may be required to maintain equilibrium. In fact the files of the Patent Office teem with these ideas and prove the widespread interest taken in the problem.

BICYCLE PROBLEM

The equilibrium of a bicycle in motion is maintained by balancing centrifugal force against weight. It does not seem to be understood that a two-wheel car cannot be balanced with equal facility, for reasons which may be stated as follows:—

One of the great laws of Nature is the abhorrence of matter to a change of motion, change of velocity, or change of direction. Any body in motion and allowed to have its own way would go on moving in a straight line for ever. Force is required to change its direction or its velocity. Thus, when a body is moving in a circle, like a stone in a catapult or a boy on a giant's stride, the stone or the boy exerts a centrifugal force along a radial line passing through the center of rotation; this force places the string or the rope under a continual outward pull or tension.

Now, in the case of the bicycle, the weight acts as a vertical force through the centre of gravity, and given the slightest tilt, will try to make the machine fall to one side or the other. However, if the bicycle when in motion is steered in a circle, centrifugal force comes into action and exerts a force in a horizontal radial line passing through the conte of rotation; this force may be increased as desired by steering in narrowing circles, and, conversely, it may be decreased by steering in a larger circle. It follows that the rider is able to recover or preserve his balance by steering, in the direction in which the machine has a tendency to fall.

In steering the machine, the rider throws his weight in the direction in which he wishes to steer, and balances the force tending to make the machine fall in that direction by steering in a circle of suitable radius. When the machine is standing still it cannot, of course, be balanced in this way, and side legs or wheels are necessary to keep it upright.

Since the bicycle depends for its balance upon the movement of the rider's weight and the movement of the handlebars, it follows that, when the weight of the machine is great, compared with that of the rider, the forces available for balancing and steering are less in proportion to the weight of the machine. Hence the principle of balancing like a bicycle is not suitable for large and heavy machines. Gyroscopes have been proposed to overcome this difficulty, but they are heavy and expensive to maintain, and if they stop the machine will immediately fall over sideways.

AEROPLANE ANALOGY

However, there appears to be another way of tackling the problem—by analogy with the aeroplane—and the writer has worked out a design incorporating his suggestions in order to demonstrate to readers the possibilities and merits of a single-track car controlled or balanced by a "joy in principle, is supported like a stool having three legs, and its equilibrium is maintained by the stick," like an aeroplane.

As is well known, an aeroplane, pilot causing the air to push upwards upon any one of the "legs." The wings carry the weight of the aeroplane, but they do not maintain the balance. This is the function of the ailerons and elevators, which are controlled by a column, or "joy stick," operated by the pilot.

The ailerons, which form two of the legs of the stool, are attached as flaps to the main wings, and the elevator, forming the third leg of the stool, is attached to the tail plane. The ailerons are connected in such a way that, when the "joy stick" is moved to one side or the other, the aileron on one side is lifted and that on the other side is depressed, so causing the machine to tilt, or "bank."

The wings are replaced by the two main wheels, which support the weight, and the ailerons are replaced by two small balance wheels mounted on a frame which is pivoted to the chassis on its centre line. The "joy stick" is connected by suitable means to this pivoted frame, so that, when it is moved sideways, the balance wheel on that side is forced into contact with the ground, thereby raising the car on that side.

It will thus be seen that the functions of the "joy stick" of the aeroplane may be utilised in balancing and steering the two-wheel car. The front main wheel is steered by moving the "joy stick" backwards or forwards.

In place of the "joy stick," two handwheels, mounted on concentric columns, may be used. In this case the front main wheel is steered by the outer column and the pivoted frame is rocked by the inner column.

Caring For Motor Truck Engine; 'Coasting' Danger

(Owing to delays in the mails, we have just received the concluding articles of the series on the care and maintenance of motor trucks, written by Chief Engineer Whitten of the General Motors Truck Company. We are running this series for the particular benefit of the increasing number of auto truck users in Shanghai and the Far East generally.

The initial care and attention to the truck when it is first put into use which is really the most important period in the life of a truck, has been already dealt with by Mr. Whitten in our paper. The following article deals with the care of the motor truck engine, and with the danger of "coasting". The concluding article of the series, next week, will have to deal with the clutch, lubrication, gears, braking, and other points.—Ed.)

BY F. A. WHITTEN

Dirt and carelessness are the greatest enemies of a truck engine. It will react to cleanliness and care with almost human instinct. Therefore the truck owner who would get the best results from his engine will supply the truck with a good driver and see that the power plant is kept as clean as a hound's tooth. Any apparent saving in time or wages by hiring a poor, careless driver is highly expensive in the long run.

Whenever anything is wrong with an engine, the power plant will make it known in an unmistakable manner. Its audible noises are its method of making known that all is not well. Some of these noises are readily recognised and the average driver knows at once what the difficulty is and, frequently, how to cure it. If he cannot locate the trouble, take the engine to a 'doctor' at once. Instant attention likely will save a much larger repair bill and the expense of a lengthy layup of the truck.

Most engine ills are caused by dirt and improper lubrication. Good oil should be purchased from a reliable concern and used regularly. If the engine is kept clean any leak in the lubricating system can be detected at once. This is but one of the many reasons why a truck engine should be kept scrupulously clean.

The better motor trucks now on the market are equipped with air cleaners. These, by removing the dirt and grit from the air before it goes into the carburetor, greatly lengthen the life of an engine. Tests have shown that the greater part of the so-called carbon in cylinders is composed of silica, or road dust. These dirt particles hold the unburned atoms of oil to the walls of the cylinder and help carbon collect. They also enter the lubricating oil, scoring cylinders and wearing bearings.

CYLINDER WALLS

One of the sources of engine trouble is worn cylinder walls. These wear most at the top, causing the cylinders to become tapered and permitting oil and fuel to leak past the piston rings. A lengthy, and costly, operation of reboring and the use of oversized piston rings are required where the cylinder walls are cast en bloc. On a few makes of trucks removable cylinders are used. In the latter case a new sleeve, or wall, can be quickly inserted when necessary. These sleeves also keep perfectly round longer, as they are of the thickness throughout their entire circumference and when heated expand in a circle. Bloc cast cylinders have varying thickness and get out of round.

In many localities trouble is experienced by truck engines heating after they have been in use some time. This is due to alkaline water used in the radiator which forms scale and prevents full circulation of water. It can be prevented by using boiled or soft water in the cooling system.

Drivers should retard the spark whenever a fuel knock is heard and advance it when conditions no longer require it. Engines should not be allowed to idle for long periods. The small trouble of starting the motor will be more than repaid by better engine performance. Use air cleaners and keep the engine clean. This latter is most important and can be accomplished by wiping off the engine daily with a clean rag, a few moments time that will pay dividends.

DON'T "COAST"

Never "coast" your truck down a hill. By this we mean do not descend a hill with a truck, loaded or empty, with your clutch disengaged.

By leaving your clutch engaged your motor assists in braking the truck and also relieves the brakes themselves of part of the strain and helps keep them from "burning". It is also better not to shut off the ignition, because if you do so on a long hill the excess gas which accumulates during the descent may cause an explosion of sufficient force to ruin your muffler when the ignition is turned on again at the bottom of the hill. In addition it causes the carbon to form quickly.

"Coasting" in many places is against the law, because it is conducive to traffic accidents, due to the fact that a loaded truck may burn out its brakes or attain such a speed as to get beyond control on a steep hill. In addition, re-engaging the clutch with the truck travelling at high speed can do almost irreparable damage to a truck. Most motor truck engines are governed at a specified speed. If a truck travelling down a hill with clutch disengaged attains a speed of 35 to 40 miles per hour and its engine is governed at say 25 miles per hour, imagine what will happen if the clutch is re-engaged with truck and engine running at these respective speeds. If the load is sufficiently heavy the entire driving mechanism may be torn out of the truck, or the least that may happen is the ruining of one of the propelling units.

Care should be taken in gear shifting. An inexperienced driver should in all cases be "broken in" by an experienced one until he "knows" his gear shift almost instinctively.

Last of all, the driver should "keep up the momentum" of his truck in heavy going. He should never let the speed of his truck diminish to the "laboring" point before he shifts. The purpose of the transmission is to provide locomotion under all road conditions, and failure to "shift" when it is necessary cause unnecessary strain.

Driver Is Killed

DARIO RESTA

Dario Resta, one of the greatest race drivers who ever lived, has been killed at the Brooklands, England, track, while trying to establish a new automobile speed record. His machine became unmanageable and crashed into an iron fence and burned. His mechanician escaped with few injuries.

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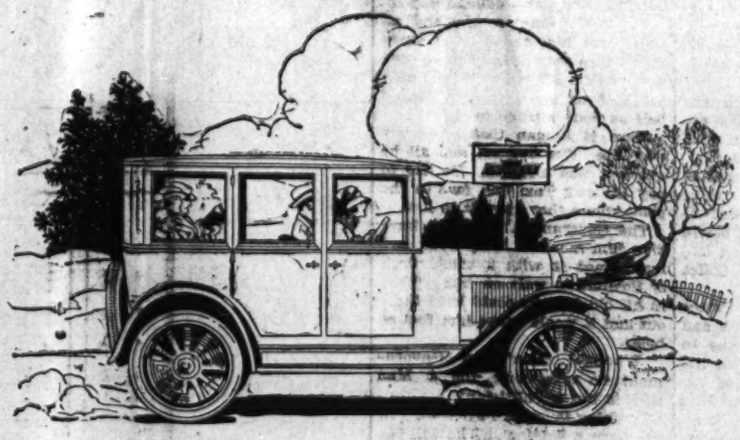

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Europe Gets New Deal; Will She Play Fair?

(Continued from Page 1)

work of stabilising the currency overnight, as it were, by the introduction of the rentenmark, which was a stupendous financial achievement. When questioned as to apprehension in America towards German competition, Mr. Hammond said there was absolutely nothing to fear in the immediate future except in a limited way on certain specialities, owing to the fact that America has developed far beyond any other nation the system of mass production made possible by a gigantic home market.

"'ATTA' BOY!"

We are apt to smile at Americanisms and adopt an air of superiority towards their verbal peculiarities, but behind much of the American slang there is a considerable amount of wisdom and fine feeling, admits the Daily Express.

Take that expressive vulgarism "'Atta' Boy!" It is presumably a contraction of "That's the boy!" and certainly much more effective. It is shouted on the playing fields of America when a member of a team needs encouraging. Many a faltering player in a baseball or rugby match has taken heart as he has heard his team mates cheer him on with the familiar cry.

To give the Americans credit, they have carried it into their business lives. It is their custom to cheer a man when he is trying to do something. They love success in themselves and others.

We suggest to those employers who stick to the worn-out theory of "a kick is a tonic" that they might ponder over this Trans-Atlantic truth. Even if their minds reject the actual phrase "'Atta' Boy!" let them open up their throats and lungs and hearts and shout encouragement to someone. It was the spirit that built New York. It would build great enterprises here.

Prince Qualifies As Marathon Dancer

(Continued from Page 1)

were done till the next night. But this Guy books them in relays.

The one he starts in at early in the evening he may not stay at later than 12 or one o'clock. Some Lady will be dancing with him, and all at once she will speak casually to him and get no answer, and will suddenly realise that he is not in her arms at all He is perhaps twenty miles from there at another Party that no one knew anything about outside of his advance Agent.

JUST ONE PARTY AFTER ANOTHER

A couple of hours steady dancing there just gets him in good shape for what they call a little informal gathering that is to be held over on the other side of Long Island. But on his way over there he stops to break his jump, and perhaps has just a couple of light dances with a small select crowd who have been gathered in a couple of adjoining Estates (perhaps only 8 miles apart), finally arriving at this one which he had started out to.

That is of course just the preliminary part to the big one. He may only dance with one married Lady four or five times. It is then just the shank of the evening, maybe around 5.30 a.m. so it is time to go to the final and real party of the night.

By this time the reporters are all asleep and can't follow him, so he only has to change cars twice to baffle them. He arrives as the party is just getting well organised. He makes the opening dance and after a few waltzes and a sprinkling of two steps, why a light Buffet Breakfast is served, consisting of Tea and Cakes and Plum Pudding. The American host and Hostess sneak off in the kitchen and fry themselves some bacon and brew up a little Coffee.

Nothing is allowed to interrupt the dancing until Lunch is served. This is a very elaborate affair. The first four courses are English Mutton Chops with Scotch and Soda; the last eight Courses are English Roast Beef, and the same beverage, only without the Soda.

It's now around three o'clock in the afternoon and the Party is at its height. Nothing is allowed to mar the dancing until just before the end of the party, when a late Supper is served with Black Coffee and White Scotch.

Then it is time for the Prince to leave, as it is getting late and he has to drive to his home to dress for a Dinner given in his honor at the palatial home of Mr. Gothis, one of the newest Families on the Island. The home they now own dates back for many Generations.

LONG ISLAND AFTERWARD

It's 7.30 when the Prince arrives home, and that only gives him 30 minutes to shave and dress for the start of the following night. The advance men are out booking up a new Route. The Long Island home that can advertise in the future that it was the one that the Prince did not dance in will be such a novelty that it will sell for a fortune.

He is going from here to his Ranch in Canada. If he had danced straight away instead of around in Circles he would be at his Ranch in Calgary already.

It will take Long Island Society two years to get back to American accent and American Customs. English Butlers and Chauffeurs have been three months teaching their Bosses what to do and say.

Not that the Prince was personally responsible for them (because when you are accustomed to something all your life you know how to use it in moderation). But a Host has to do something to entertain his Guests. Everybody can't dance with a Prince. Besides, look at what these Husbands of the Prince's dancing Partners must have drowned their grief in.

The Catskill Mountains during the reign of Rip Van Winkle were noted for their drowsiness. But if you want to see some sleeping that is sleeping you just watch Long Island when the Prince leaves.

90,000 SEE WRESTLING MATCH

Now, mind you, the Polo and the Prince have not been the only sporting events we have had. Wrestling has come back strong. Ninety thousand People paid about Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars to see twelve rounds of Wrestling between Wills and Firpo. They gave them a minute's rest after each round. Can you imagine resting from what they were doing?

No one out of that ninety thousand that saw the affair can ever criticise Judge Caverly in Chicago for not giving those Western boys a hanging. For ninety thousand sat there and let those two pugilists get away with life when they should have had the extreme penalty.

Some Preacher tried to stop the fight. He claimed Firpo's morals were bad. If his morals are as bad as his fighting he is in the same class with Loeb and Leopold.

On the same day that those alleged Fighters received 150 thousand dollars each for 36 minutes embracing, we released, on half salary, General Pershing who had spent 42 years fighting for his Country. During 42 years his whole total Salary paid to him by what is sometimes humorously referred to as a Liberal Government never amounted to what these men received in 36 minutes, and there were no Boxing Gloves on the hands of any enemy he ever fought.

All these men could lose was their Reputation. All he could lose in his fights for us was his Life.

THE PASSING OF A SOLDIER

So if you are thinking of taking up fighting as a career, why, be sure and fight for yourself instead of for your country. He was retired just when he was of the most value to us. He was retired on half Salary and a Coolidge Speech

Everybody thanked him and nobody gave him anything. I guess they figure that at his age he only needs half a Salary, as he will only eat half as much and only need half as good a place to sleep.

Here is a man that absolutely won the War for us, and all he ever got was a Medal. He had to pay his own Taxi Cab fare to the place where they gave it to him.

The Government ought to have give him a whole Army Post, and maintained it with a whole flock of Soldiers to wait on him. Then in his old days he could bawl them out and it would make him feel at home.

Whoosh! Can't our Government do something for a Man who is not a Politician?

Pershing is not a Politician. He was born a Soldier and he will die a Soldier, so why didn't they give him his rank for Life? They cut his Salary in half and fired him for winning the War. What would they have done if he had lost it?

He not only won the last War, but he has done more than any other man to keep us from losing the next one.

Big Steel Combine Planned In Britain

London, Oct. 4.—The British answer to threats of a Franco-German industrial combination may take the form of a gigantic iron and steel trust established in England. Manufacturers are reported to hold the view that under a central executive bureau, which would serve as a clearing house for purchase of raw material and disposal of finished goods, more favorable terms could be obtained in both buying and selling transactions.

The ultimate object of such a combine would be to reduce the price of British iron and steel products until they could compete in the world with Continental goods. As yet no formal move has been made to start this trust, but in well-informed quarters it is understood the idea is being discussed with interest.

Cape To Cairo Expedition With Crossley Auto

An expedition is now attempting to cover the distance between the Cape and Cairo travelling the whole length of the African continent. The chief explorer is Major C. Court-Treatt, a well known motorist and aviator, and he will be accompanied by his wife, Other members of the party will include Mr. T. A. Glover, who was photographer to Capt. Buchanan on the famous trans-Sahara trip, and Major Court-Treatt's old hunting boy, who will be picked up in Johannesburg.

The object of the expedition is to collect data and to find out what roads there are and where roads could be established. In addition, a camera record will be made of scenery, animal life, hunting, and the like.

For two lengthy periods the expedition will be completely cut off from the outside world. From Kashitu until its arrival at Nairobi it will be thrown entirely on its own resources. Again from Mongalla, to avoid the Sud, a western detour of about 1,500 miles is made to El Obied. This involves traversing dangerous and difficult country on a route completely cut off from European communications and inhabited by tribes still unsettled. In addition there are numerous stretches from the Northern Transvaal right up to Cairo itself where the expedition will lose sight of civilization for weeks and sometimes months.

The question of transport for the expedition was naturally an all-important one, in view of the extremely arduous nature of the trip and the necessity for absolute reliability. Major Court-Treatt, the leader of the expedition, devoted a great deal of time to the selection of the cars to be used, and finally decided on two Crossleys. He was largely guided in this selection by the fact that cars of this make were used with success in every part of the world under exceptionally hard conditions, and also by the fact that his own experience with them has been sufficient to give him complete confidence in their ability to accomplish the great journey he is attempting.

The two Crossley cars are of 25/30 h.p. and have been specially built and equipped for the expedition. The bodies fitted are very roomy and exceptionally strong, and are fitted with mosquito proof netting and special water tanks.

A unique feature of the cars is that when the bodies are lifted off they can be bolted together to form a pontoon or boat, into which one of the cars can be run and then transported across a river or lake, thus solving one of Major Court-Treatt's chief difficulties.

The Major has personally inspected the cars in various stages of their production, and is highly pleased with them. He is confident that if anything can accomplish the journey these Crossley cars will do it.

Major Court-Treatt and party sailed from London for Capetown on August 29.

Spectacular Hill Climbing In Switzerland

The thirteen mile hill climb up the Klausen Pass, organised by the Swiss Automobile Club, was unusually brilliant from a spectacular and sporting standpoint, the competitors being numerous and the cars particularly fast. The hill has an average gradient of 6.21 percent with a maximum of rather less than 10 percent. For the first five miles the road is winding and difficult, then it becomes easier and is again difficult near the summit, 6500 feet above sea level.

In the racing car class the fastest time in the 1100 to 1500 cc. division was made by Lepori on a Fiat 501 SS, while in the 1500 to 3000 cc. section a supercharged 2-litre Mercedes made the fastest time of the day. Mercedes also won in the sporting car class, while in the race for amateur drivers of standard touring cars the only Fiat entered, driven by M. Corsi, came first before a big field. The summarised results are as follows:

Racing Cars

1100 to 1500 cc:

1. Leporiton Fiat SS 20 min. 46 4-5
2. Rosenberger on Mercedes 25 min. 51 4-5

1500 to 3000 cc:

1. Merx on supercharged Mercedes 18 min. 48
2. Salzer on supercharged Mercedes 21 min. 1 2-5
3. Pierard on Spiedsport 21 min. 55

Above 3000 cc:

1. Rutzler on Steyr 19 min. 26 4-5

Sporting Type Cars

1100 to 1500 cc:

1. Caracciola on Mercedes 20 min. 29 3-5

1500 to 2500 cc:

1. Spiess on Presto 23 min. 47 3-5

2500 to 3500 cc:

1. Clemm on Mercedes 21 min. 8 4-5

Above 3500 cc:

1. Kessler on Spa 21 min. 27

At the same time as the Klausen climb, Switzerland held another hill test, at Chaux de Fonca, where twenty-seven competitors tackled the 3¾ mile of difficult mountain road in heavy rain. In the special racing car class as well as in the 1500 cc. touring division, Fiat cars secured first places, while fastest time of the day was made by a big six-cylinder Hispano-Suiza. The following are the results:

Touring Car Classes

1500 cc. division:

1. Giuliani on Fiat 501 8 min. 15 2-5
2. Venater on Fiat 501 9 min. 32 1-5
3. Baittistelli on Citroen 9 min. 52 1-5

2000 cc. division:

1. Buchardy on Renault 7 min. 19 2-5
2. Gouloubert, Chenard Wolcker 7 min. 23 4-5

300 cc. division:

1. Conradt on Wolseley 1 7 min. 53 3-5
2. Lamorecbt on Brasier 8 min. 51 1-5

Above 3000 cc:

1. Grimaut on Hispano-Suiza 6 min. 10
2. Allard on Volsin 6 min. 31

Racing Car Class

1500 cc. division:

1. Meraton on Fiat 501 7 min. 19
2. De Joncy on Maxime 9 min. 59 2-5

'Jazz' Rugs Latest Things For Public

"Jazz rugs" are the latest development in the American public's craving for jazz.

This term has been applied to the rugs made by manufacturers who take, for instance, the most beautiful emblem from the Saruk rug, mix it with the palm leaf effect from the Serabend and perhaps a few figures from the Tabriz or the Daghestan, mix them together in one rug and produce a design which bears no relation to any other on earth.

The result has made an instantaneous hit with Americans, but Persians are shocked beyond measure at the desecration of their time-honored patterns.

In Persia, if a certain pattern of rug has been made in Ispahan for a thousand years or so, then Ispahan continues to turn out rugs of that self-same pattern, and they come to be known as "Ispahan."

What's behind a General Motors car?

1. Manufacturing economics.
By coordinating the purchasing power of its car and accessory divisions, General Motors effects large economies in the building of each car.

2. Volume production.
The volume of sales is so great—nearly 800,000 cars and trucks were produced and sold last year—that it has been possible to make the margin of profit on each car relatively low.

3. Engineering facilities.
General Motors interchanges the specialized experience and engineering talent of its divisions, so that each General Motors car benefits in engineering from its association with the others.

4. Research facilities.
General Motors maintains for its divisions the largest automotive research laboratories in the world, where a small army of scientists is ceaselessly working for the improvement of General Motors cars.

5. Permanent service.
General Motors has girdled the globe with sales and service organizations. Since it produces parts and accessories used in building its cars, the purchaser of a General Motors car is assured that parts and service will be available throughout the life of the car.

General Motors makes a car for every purse and every purpose. And by reason of the facts above, it offers the utmost in motor car value in each price class.

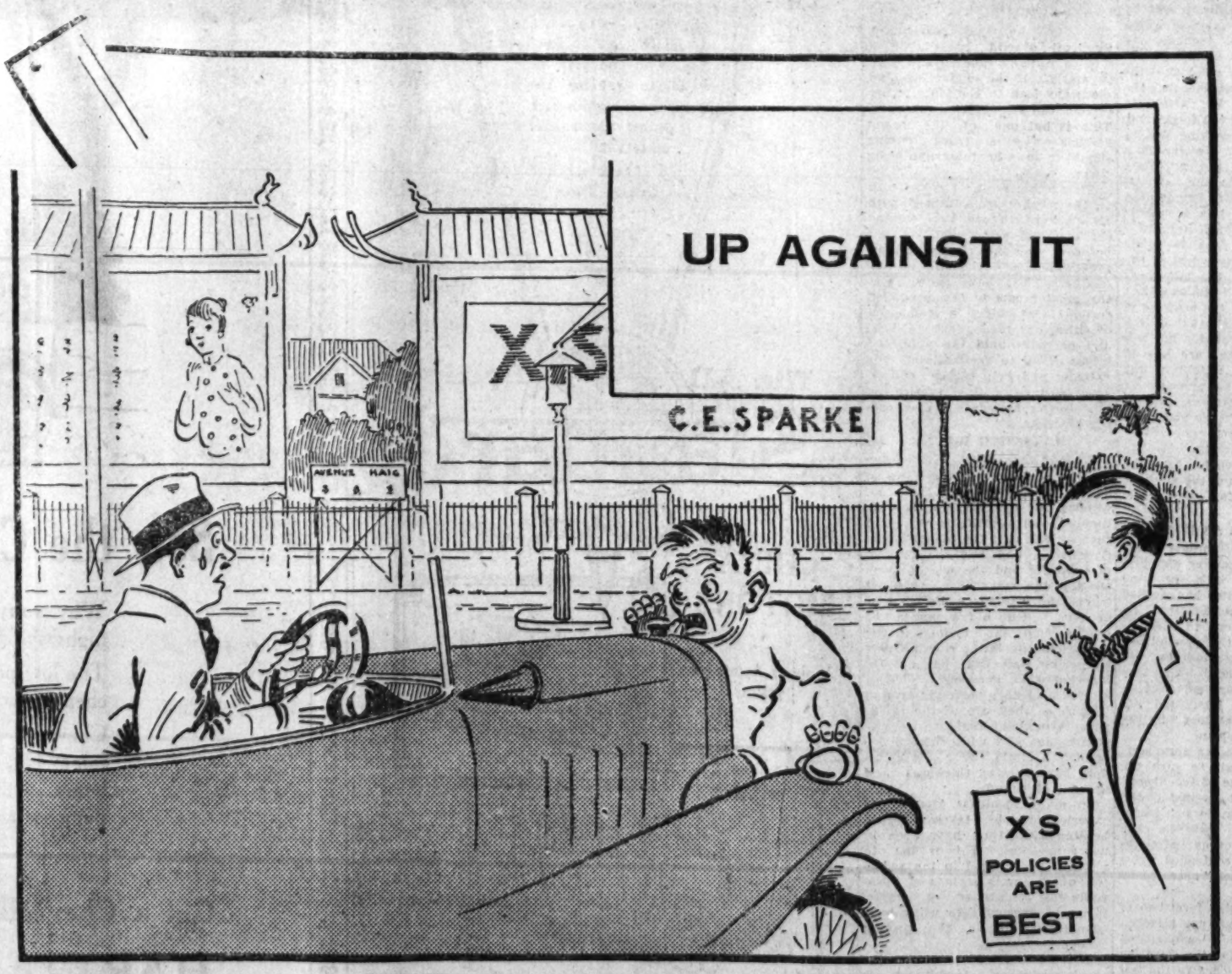
Further information regarding General Motors may be had by writing to General Motors Export Company, Robert Dollar Building, Shanghai.

GENERAL MOTORS

MAKERS OF MOTOR CARS, TRUCKS, ACCESSORIES AND EQUIPMENT

BUICK . CADILLAC . CHEVROLET . OAKLAND . OLDSMOBILE . GMC TRUCKS

New York . London . Paris . Copenhagen . Scerabaia . Bombay . Calcutta . Shanghai . Manila . Honolulu Sydney . Melbourne . Wellington . Madrid . Johannesburg . Mexico City . São Paulo . Buenos Aires



MR. LORDEN NETS SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE CARP FAMILY

Devotees of Isaac Walton in this part of the world are well aware of the fact that Chinese carps display an almost uncanny faculty for evading capture, but Mr. L. W. C. Lorden appears to have at last discovered the art of hooking this most crafty fish. On Sunday morning, October 19, several members of the local Angling Club repaired to the pond near Kaichow Road to watch Mr. Lorden's method of outwitting carps of the local brand, and the result was the witnessing of some thrilling sport, as Mr. Lorden caught no fewer than seven carps weighing 8¼ lb., 7¼ lb., 5½ lb., 5¼ lb., 5¼ lb., 2½ lb. and 1¼ lb., respectively. The tape measure shown in the photo will give some idea of the respectable sizes of the carps. The largest fish had a length of 2 ft., 3 in., with a girth of 1 ft., 5 in.

Help him Stand the Strain

WITH

SANATOGEN

From the minute he leaves home in the morning till he comes at night your husband is in the whirl and hustle of modern business life. Even his moments of relaxation are disturbed by the roar and noise of the city. No man can stand this strain without a special restorative for his nerves. Your husband may not be ill in the sense that he is "laid up" but his whole system is being weakened by the constant nerve wrack to which he is subjected.

If you want to keep him healthy, full of vitality and energy you must give him Sanatogen, regularly

Buy Sanatogen to-day and give it to your husband, regularly. In a few weeks he will be a new man, with a reserve strength and health that will delight him and you.

Go and ask your chemist to-day

SANATOGEN

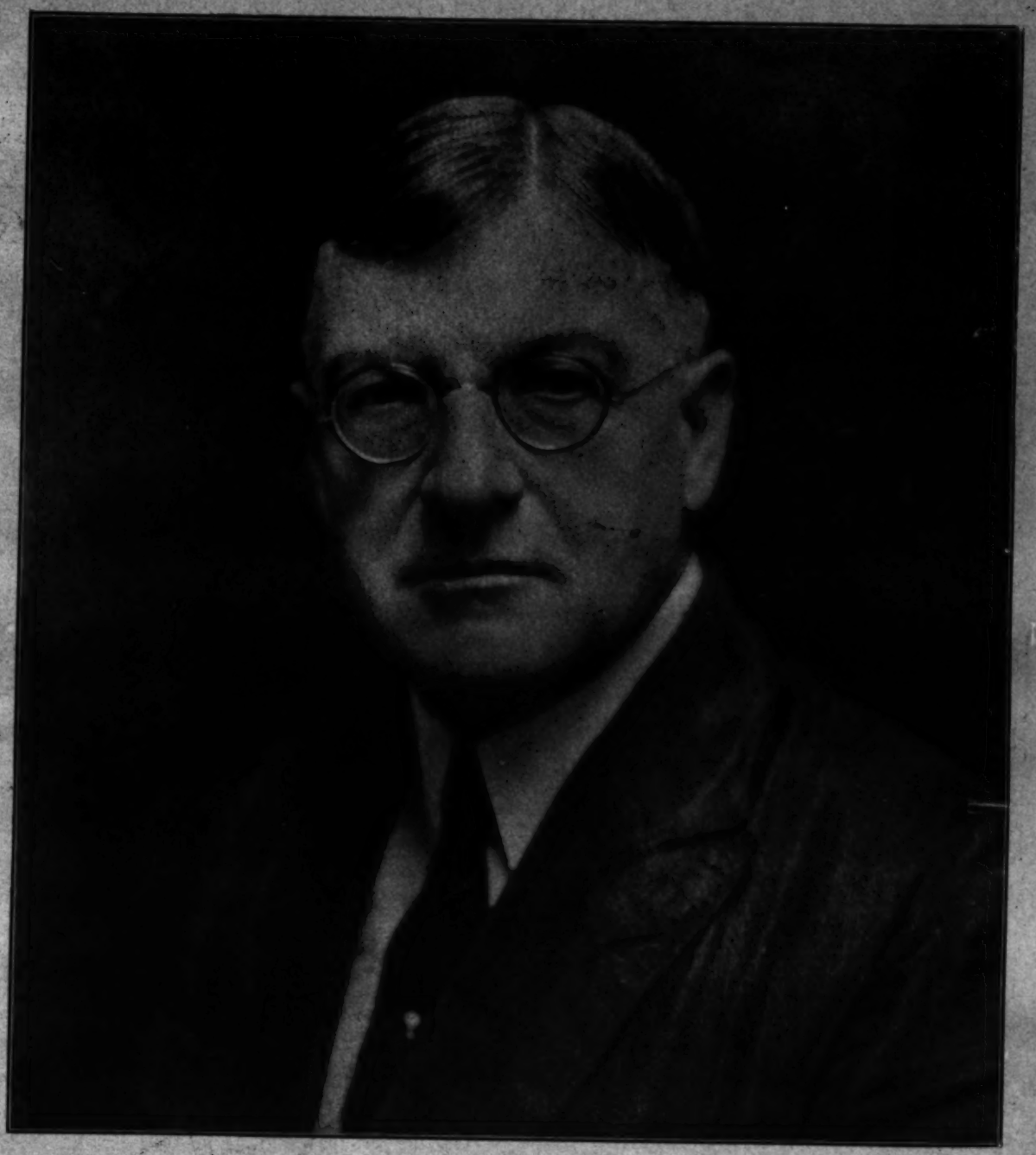
The True Tonic-Food

Go and ask your chemist to-day

The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

日六初月十歷陽 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1924. 號二月一十歷陰



—Photo by Matsene.

Judge Milton Dwight Purdy, born at Mogadore, Summit County, Ohio, November 3, 1866; graduated at the University of Minnesota, 1891, B. A., University of Minnesota Law School, 1892, LL.B.; Assistant City Attorney of Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1893-1896; Assistant County Attorney of Hennepin County, 1896-1898; Assistant United States Attorney for Minnesota, 1898-1901; United States Attorney for Minnesota, 1901-1902; Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, 1903-1905; Assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, 1905-1908; United States District Judge of Minnesota, 1908-1909; from 1909 until 1922, engaged in private practice of the law in Minneapolis, Minnesota; 1922-1924, Special Assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States; appointed United States Judge for China by President Coolidge, February 25, 1924. Married Belle M. Morin, Albert Lea, Minnesota, January 28th, 1863. Daughter, Florence Purdy.

THE CAMEL FIGURES IN THE CHIHLI-FENGTIEN CLASH

A piece of light field artillery going up on mules.

A mule carrying machine gun equipment fell; it was stripped, lifted and re-loaded in four minutes by the writer's watch.

Above: General baggage mules up on a camel train over a mile long.

The Red Cross unit for field service with General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops.

Right:—A close-up of the ammunition camel train.

The camel train carrying baggage and ammunition.

Above:—Mounting a guard outside General Feng Yu-hsiang's head-quarters.

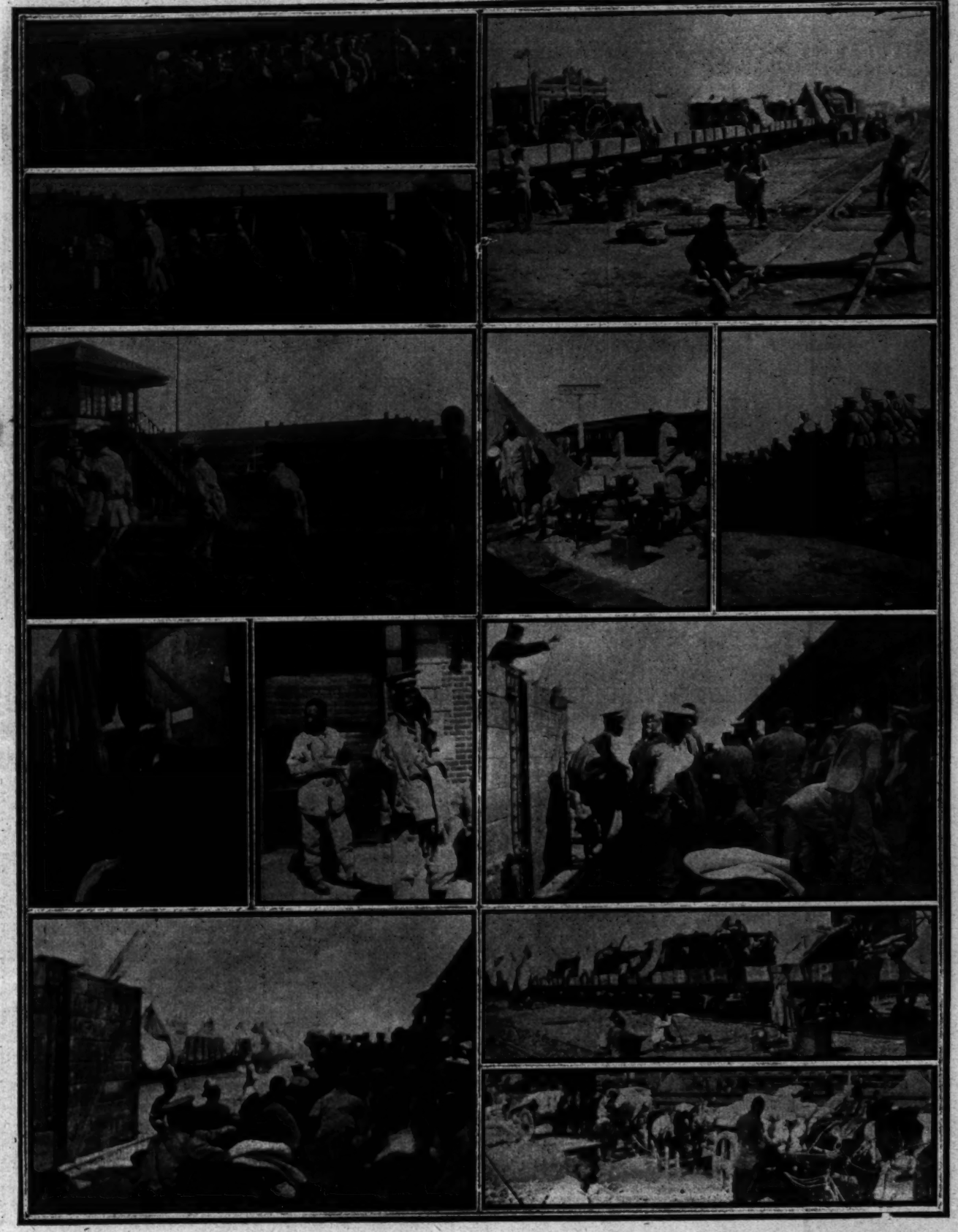
Right: The machine gun mules following the column.

The infantry composing the main body leaving Peking for Jehol.

Soldiers camp equipment off to Jehol on commandeered carts. Oval on top:—A cavalry picket scouting as advance guard for Feng's divisions.

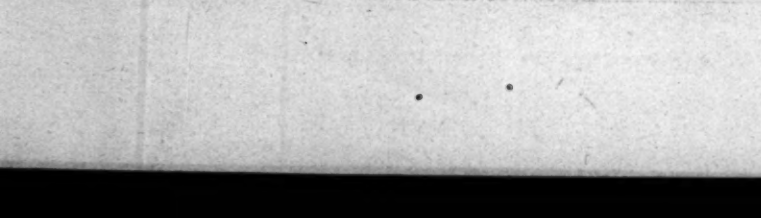
—Photos by Mr. Lawrence Impey.

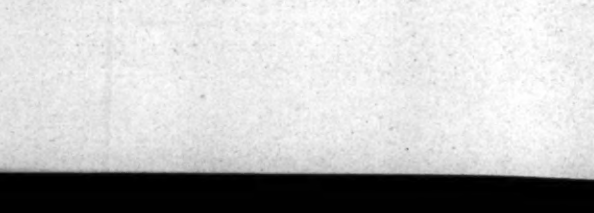
GLIMPSES OF THE BIGGEST CONFLICT IN NORTH CHINA



—Photos by Mr. Lawrence Impey.

1. Troops arriving by train at Chinwangtao; 2. Fengtien prisoners brought to G.H.Q., 2 officers and 30 men; 3. Field artillery going forward to the Shanhaikwan front; 4. Fengtien prisoners being brought in under guard. These were captured in the Chihli lines, presumably as spies; 5. Wireless station on the railway platform at Chinwangtao (October 14); 6. Troops detraining *en route* to the front; 7. Red Cross train at Chinwangtao carrying wounded from Chumen battle to the hospital at Tongshan; 8. Wounded from the battle of Chumen on the platform of Chinwangtao Station, mid-day October 14; 9. Wounded from the battle of Chumen brought in by rickshas; 10. Wounded from the battle of Chumen (stretcher cases); 11. Field artillery going forward to the Shanhaikwan front; 12. A convoy of flour carts loading up at the station. There appears to be no shortage of food supplies for the troops.





Top left:—Gr. Uff. Avv. G. D. Musso, who left Shanghai in August last year in ill-health after the Lincheng bandit outrage and returned on October 10 this year by the Empress of Asia. He has a mission from the Italian Government to study the possibilities of Italian navigation in the Far East in relation to Italian commercial expansion and Italian political and economic relations with China. The four stars he is seen wearing here are:—Grand Officer of S. Maurice and Lazarus; Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy; Grand Officer of Danilo (Montenegro); Chaoho (2nd Class). The other decorations are:—Officer of the Order of Christ (Portugal); Officer of Dragon of Annam (French); Wen-hu (Tiger); Medal of Fiume, awarded and personally presented to him by the Commandant Gabriele D'Annunzio, in 1920.

Top right:—Eugenie Premyslav, who occupies the unique position of the world's greatest virtuoso 'cellist, who will appear with her husband at the Town Hall on November 12 and 15.

Lower left:—Leopold Premyslav, a violinist of note, who will play at the Town Hall shortly Bach's famous "Chaconne," and it will be interesting to compare his interpretation with that of Heifetz.

Lower right:—A charming young Shanghai hostess, Miss Jean Craig Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lewis.

CANTON SET ABLAZE BY DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S MERCENARIES

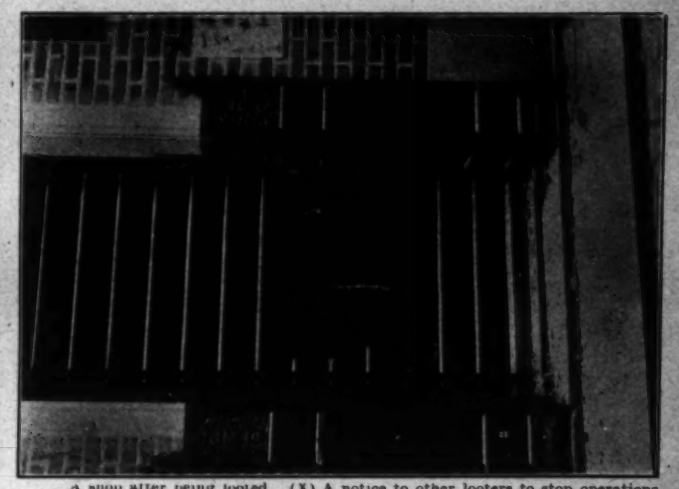
The culminating point of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's policy of repression against the Merchant Volunteers of Canton was reached on October 15, when Dr. Sun's troops started a general offensive against their adversaries and set fire to the city. While the opposing forces were engaged in mortal combat, the flames spread rapidly to thickly populated areas. The Volunteers were defeated in an unequal contest, and the mercenaries, taking advantage of the turmoil and disorder, systematically looted the place. The pictures reproduced below furnish vivid ocular evidence of Dr. Sun's sinister regime.

The western suburb in conflagration after the opposing forces came to grips on the fateful day.

Cantonese reading proclamations by the Red Generals prohibiting looting, etc., October 17, after damage had already been done by the Reds.

An innocent dead waiting to be carried away by the Red Cross.

The Reds of Dr. Sun are seen here dividing the loot taken from shops in Canton before destroying them October 15.



A shop after being looted. (X) A notice to other looters to stop operations, as "nothing more is doing" inside.

—Photos by Mr. Hin Wong.

FOREIGN WOMEN IN SHANGHAI AND A GLIMPSE OF THE CLUB WORK THEY ARE DOING IN THIS PART OF CHINA

Views of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, which was recently thrown open to members of the Foreign Y.W.C.A. in Shanghai. More than 50 persons took advantage of a delightful afternoon in this beautiful home and surrounding gardens.

The reception recently given by the Music Department of the American Women's Club for new and old members in the club rooms.

—Photo by Sun Sun.

Mrs. E. M. Gull, who is at home to members of the B.W.A. on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 12 at the British Women's Association headquarters, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, The Bund.

Library and reading room of the American Women's Club, 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, president of the American Women's Club and prominent in the American community in Shanghai. Dr. Fearn has been visiting in America during the last four months and is expected to return to her home in Shanghai in the s.s. President Adams November 4.

Auditorium and main reception room of the British Women's Association.

Reading and resting room of the B.W.A.

—Photos by Sun Sun.

The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1924

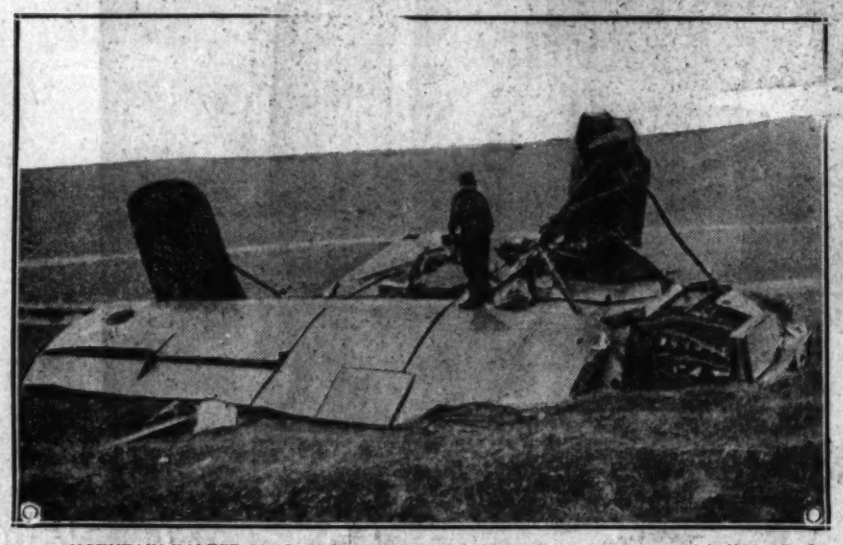
HAIL JUNE!— Painted Especially for This Page by Earl Christy.

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

WILL PILOT DAWES PLAN—Seymour Parker Gilbert, Jr., of Bloomfield, N. J., has accepted post of Agent General of Reparations to succeed Owen D. Young. Gilbert was formerly Under Secretary of Treasury. (Int'l Newsreel)

AMERICAN AVIATORS LANDING AT ICE TICKLE, LABRADOR—Inspiring scene that thrilled hearts of spectators as Lieutenant Lowell Smith and Erik Nelson brought their 'round-world airplanes to rest near Indian Harbor, five months and fourteen days after they started from Santa Monica, Cal. (Int'l Newsreel)

"WE'RE TOO YOUNG TO HANG"—This is plea of Lucille Marshall (right) and Anna Valani (left), who, Chicago police declare, have confessed aiding two boys to murder Mrs. Bessie Gaenssien by strangling her to death with telephone wire, for robbery. (Int'l Newsreel)



MOUNTAIN HALTED GLOBE CIRCLER'S FLIGHT—Wreck of airplane in which Major Frederick L. Martin attempted to lead American aviators around world, was found on mountainside in Alaska, where he "cracked up." (Int'l Newsreel)

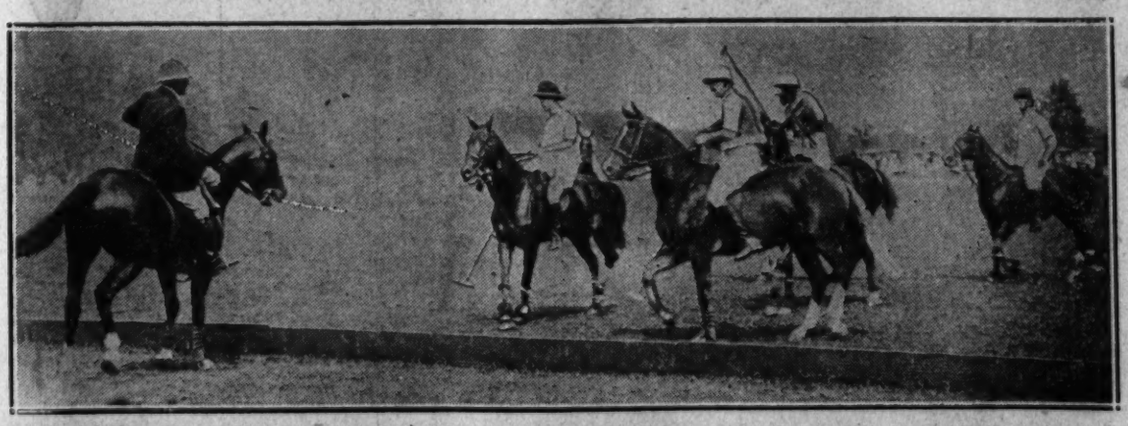
HEAD U. S. ARMY—Major General John L. Hines (right) becomes Chief of Staff as General Pershing retires, and will be assisted by Brigadier General Hugh L. Drum as deputy chief. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEW TRANSATLANTIC SPAN—Landing of American end of new submarine cable at Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y., completes line of communication that extends to Azores Island—2,560 miles—there to connect with lines to Spain and Italy. (Int'l Newsreel)

"MISS CALIFORNIA"—Miss Faye Lanipher, of Alameda, "most beautiful bathing girl" in Golden State, was in contest in bathing beauty pageant at Atlantic City, N. J., for title of "Miss America." (Int'l Newsreel)

"BLUDGEON-FACE" BECK—Once he was called by New York police "Angel-Face, Choirboy Burglar." Now, after long term in prison he is held again. Also, thumb-print which identified him. (Int'l Newsreel)

FATHER JEROME S. RICARD, "Padre of Rains," who has been making weather observations for twenty-five years, is studying planet Mars through Santa Clara, Cal., University observatory. Knights of Columbus are raising $500,000 fund to erect memorial observatory there for him. (Int'l Newsreel)



PRINCE OF WALES PLAYS POLO AGAIN—Heir to British throne (at left, with large dark helmet) took part in scrub game on Grace estate, at Westbury, Long Island. (Int'l Newsreel)

difficult back flip in National Fancy Diving Championships at Long Beach, Long Island, in which she finished second to Aileen Riggin (Int'l Newsreel)

MRS. FORSYTHE WICKES, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., was snapped at fashionable Newport, R. I.

STIRRING FINISH OF TROTTING RACES at Readville track, near Boston, Mass. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

Secrets Of Ocean Bed To Be Explored

Scientific Expedition Planned To Solve Fascinating Mysteries

BY G. E. BRANDT
(Lieut.-Com., U. S. N.)

Five-sevenths of the earth's surface has never been explored. That vast area covered by the oceans sends forth a challenge to the spirited discoverer to venture forth and bring to light the million mysteries of this underwater realm. Vast mountain ranges, valleys and plains, swarms of living things, both plants and animals, exist in the oceans, but we have very little knowledge of them.

Realising the importance of extending this knowledge, the Secretary of the Navy has convened, in the hydrographic office of the Navy Department, a conference of representatives of all the departments and scientific establishments of the Government and the Carnegie Institute of Washington to consider matters pertaining to a proposed United States naval expedition for research in oceanography.

Oceanography is a wide field. It covers such matters as the origin and habits of icebergs, the hot and cold currents, salt and gas in the water, the plants and animals that inhabit the sea, the winds and the waves, the fogs and the rains, radio communication and submarine cables, navigation and fisheries. In fact, it is related to every department of human life and human welfare.

The agricultural and animal resources of the seas greatly exceed those of the land, not only because five-sevenths of the earth's surface is covered with water, but also because plant and animal life in the ocean is maintained on cubical farms rather than on a single surface like the land. The waters of the oceans teem with animal and plant life, one farm and feeding ground above another, every level with its own plant and animal life, like a skyscraper, one story above another. The extent of this great depository of food, fuel and fertiliser staggers the imagination.

FUEL RESOURCES

In the near future when all our lands are taken up by farms and cattle ranges we shall have reached a point when the increase in our population cannot be cared for by an increase in the products of the land. To the ocean we shall have to look for an increase in our food supply. As yet the resources of the sea have received scant attention. The sea fishes that we use as food are but a small percentage of those available and we know little of them.

It behooves us, therefore, to take an inventory of the resources of the ocean and to determine a means of making these resources available for human consumption and welfare.

The first line of our investigations must be directed to an examination of the shape of the ocean basins and the contours of the bottom—the foundation upon which the entire structure rests. Fortunately we have at hand a means for rapidly determining the depths of the ocean and the contours of the bottom in the sonic depth finder recently invented by Dr. Harvey C. Hayes, research physicist of the navy. This depth finder, now developed by the navy and installed on a number of naval vessels, measures the depths of water by sound instead of by the slow and cumbersome method of wire and weight.

Sound is sent out by the instrument, strikes the bottom, and is reflected back to a receiver of special design. An accurate means is provided for measuring the time interval between the sending out of the sound and its return to the receiver. The time interval indicates the depth of water because the deeper the water the longer the time interval. Sound travels through the water at the rate of 4,800 feet a second. The soundings may be taken when the vessel is proceeding at any speed, even the highest. It is almost incredible, but the human ear can detect a time difference of one two hundred thousandths of a second. Hence results from the use of the sonic depth finder are highly accurate.

The Conference on Oceanography meets from time to time as plans develop. It is expected that the final report and recommendations will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy in November and that arrangements will be made to begin the oceanographic researches about July 1, 1925. The conference has elected as President Captain Frederick B. Bassett, hydrographer of the navy, and as Secretary General, Lieut. Commander George E. Brandt, United States Navy.

Four principal considerations have been laid down by the conference in making its plans:

1.—Discovering, developing and utilising the resources of the sea.

2.—Facilitating navigation of the air and sea and improving radio communication.

3.—Safeguarding human life.

4.—Promoting the welfare of mankind through scientific discovery and the progress of knowledge.

The U. S. S. Solace has been selected as the appropriate type of vessel to be used for the work. The Solace was built in 1896 by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company as a merchant vessel. During the Spanish-American War she was purchased by the navy and converted into a hospital ship. She is now out of commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia.

Airplanes will be used in connection with the investigations to make aerial photographs of the areas visited and to collect meteorological information. Aircraft will also prove of value in enabling visits to be made to inaccessible places on shore or to shallow water in such places as coral reefs.

Congress may be asked to make appropriation to cover the necessary expenditures for special apparatus and scientific instruments and for other purposes. This appropriation will not be large, probably not more than $100,000.

Discoveries of practical value will repay this expenditure many times. In addition to the regular naval personnel of the vessel there will be carried a scientific staff of experts, men eminent in their particular activities. The resources of universities, colleges and other scientific institutions will be used to co-operate in the work. This is the most comprehensive and carefully planned scientific project that has ever been undertaken.

The conference proposes no investigations which do not promise immediate and practical usefulness, but neglects no detail which might contribute to this end. It recognises that all sciences are related.

FIRST WORK IN GULF OF MEXICO

It has been determined that the first work shall be devoted to the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean region and neighboring parts of the North Atlantic extending south through the Panama Canal into the Pacific to the Galapagos Islands. Subsequent work will be done in the waters of the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans.

The Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea were selected because of their particular bearing upon the economic life of the United States. The rainfall of our South and Middle West consists mostly of water from the Gulf of Mexico. Evaporation of this water from the surface of the Gulf and its distribution in the form of rain depends on the temperature and on the amount of salts contained in the surface waters and on the winds. The winds have been investigated, but we are largely ignorant of the details of the other features. Thus our great farm areas in the United States depend for their productivity upon this region of the sea, of which little is known.

Each year the Mississippi delivers to the Gulf enormous quantities of mud—soil taken from the mountains and from the farming country. Most of this settles on the bottom, but some is used by sea plants, which, in turn, are eaten by small creatures that serve as food for fish. To a large extent, therefore, our Middle Western farms provide the basic food for the fishes in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere; to what extent we do not know, but we are going to find out.

As an example, consider the cod. The cod is our most important fish. He can exist only in cold water and only where food is plentiful. The cod feeds on the bottom from small animals and plants. These small animals and plants feed mostly on dead organic matter which in the cold water is preserved for a long time as in an icebox. The dead organisms come from the small inhabitants of the upper layers of the water that are continually dying and settling slowly to the bottom. The larger ones are discovered and eaten by small animals, while the smaller ones reach the bottom, mix with the mud, and are swallowed by the mud-feeding organisms.

Let us go one step further back and inquire what feeds the billions of small organisms. It is the material derived from rivers, washed out of the soil, gases taken from the air in rough weather when the surface of the sea is agitated, and the dead bodies of sensitive southern creatures, brought up by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and killed by the cold.

MISSISSIPPI AFFECTS COD FISHERIES

Other sources of food for the cod are the dead bodies, sometimes the

(Continued on Page 4)

Icelanders Are Ravenous Book Readers

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, Sept. 27.—Newman Flower gives an interesting glimpse of Iceland and its people, in an article in the Sunday Times. "All the while the minds of these people are tuned to the progress which their geographical position so often denies them. There is not a railway on this island, although it is one-third larger than Ireland; scarcely any roads, but there are few more mentally efficient people in Europe. They study the politics of the world in the minutest detail. One man I met not only has a library of 5,000 volumes in Icelandic, and a corresponding equipment of foreign books, but he has every Blue-book sent out from England so that he may be up-at-date in his political knowledge of our land. They know every move on our political board as surely as if they lived under the shadow of Big Ben. Some of them might have been born with the Dawes Report as a heritage from under the family hearth.

"Here in the capital there are only 20,000 people, but they support three daily papers, eight weeklies, and heaven knows how many publishing-houses pouring out books. Where do those books go? For something like eight months in the year the island is in the dark. The people read. Vast quantities of English, American and Scandinavian books pour in and are absorbed. They soak up books as a national food.

"These people are Vikings of the sea and the soil. You see the Viking in their faces. They trade by the sea, and have done so through the centuries, though well aware that the sea will claim every man of their house eventually. Yet they have no fear of the sea, for the life of Iceland is her fish.

"Is Iceland behind the regime of the world? Consider. In 1930 she will have had a parliament for one thousand years. A few years ago we began to change our clocks to summer-time; she has been changing hers in summer for a thousand years. The great Icelandic writer, Mr. Nordal, showed me a piece of fifteenth century manuscript and said: 'If I go out into the road and show this manuscript to any boy, he can read it. Can you do that in England? The language on this lonely island is so pure, her records so complete, that to get the history of Scandinavia one must go to the hermit of the Atlantic for it. In her cold seas she has been aloof and thinking through the centuries. Her national library contains 100,000 volumes in her tongue and 20,000 manuscripts, and her language has never altered. All European change has left her unchanged, only watching and learning."

Lace Withstands Fashion's Onslaught

Notwithstanding the fact that tailored and sports modes have attracted most of the feminine attention during the last spring and summer, it is an important fact that lace has successfully withstood this onslaught of fashion, and continues to be a very much desired article. Not only is it an important fashion note for this summer but all indications point to the belief that it will remain prominent in the autumn.

Quite the most correct thing for the summer frocks, both informal and formal, is lace, and when the dress is not made of it entirely, it yet manages to dominate the costume. For instance, there is a fashion for the semidress as well as the dressy frock that uses lace for almost the entire bodice in the form of a deep-set yoke.

In Paris at present the lace frock is a very strong feature. It was used in all the lovely beige and cream tones, but of course, as always, black superseded color.

Some of the little black dance frocks that are being shown about town, feature the very full deep flounce of black net set on just below the hips, this net flounce carrying deep insertions of the finest quality of black lace. Very sheer lace is used as a tight-fitting bodice and in direct contrast to it a very bouffant skirt is worn. This is the mode that one sees more than any other. The skirt of lace must be very full to be correct and the bodice just as tight as the skirt is full. During the summer, attention has been given to dyed lace, both for dresses and for hats, and outside of the ecru and beige tones, the pale and copenblue, the canary-yellow and some shades of rose have been most important.

Borah Tells Of Curb On Campaign Funds

Senator Asserts Public Will Check Lavish Managerial Expenditures

BY W. L. CHENERY

In 1860 the Republican Party spent $100,000 to elect Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. In 1920 Republican managers expended more than $8,100,738 to elect Warren G. Harding and other candidates. Times have changed and the cost of reaching the voters has increased. How much will be required to place the successful candidate in the White House next March?

WILLIAM E. BORAH.

The committee headed by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, which was authorised by the Senate to watch election expenses, has few definite rules for the guidance of campaign managers. Senator Borah has but one principle, but it seems to be adequate to him. It is founded on publicity. How much of an expenditure will public opinion approve? Let the managers decide so long as they report promptly and fully all their collections and expenditures and their deficits.

Senator Borah was designated as Chairman of a committee that included in its membership Senators Wesley L. Jones of Washington, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, T. H. Caraway of Arkansas and Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, to obtain financial reports from the party managers every ten days. Last week the work of the Senate Committee was actually started and regular reports are now being made to the Senatorial inquisitors.

At the Congress Hotel in Chicago the Idaho Senator described the course which the committee intends to pursue during the next few weeks. Senator Borah pointed out the representative character of the men delegated by the Senate to do this work. Republicans, Democrats and Farmer-Laborites are all included. He then outlined the committee's program.

"We had expected to have reports made every ten days," said Senator Borah, "but some of the managers asked that the period be extended to two weeks. I think that the committee will probably agree to that request. Beginning September 10 the campaign managers were asked to file reports showing collections from every source and the manner in which they propose to expend the money obtained. All agreed to do so.

WILL APPROACH STATE COMMITTEE

"We expect as soon as the State conventions are over to communicate with the Senatorial, Congressional and State committees and ask them if they are willing to do the same thing. Naturally, we do not contemplate holding hearings until late in the campaign unless there is a development of facts which would warrant such an undertaking.

"It is not anticipated that the committee will be very active until the early part of October. Nothing indicates that an open hearing is now necessary. In fact, I think there is a general disposition to be a little economical both among the givers and the spenders. I think this state of affairs is very satisfactory to the donors.

"Of course there are legitimate ways in which large sums of money may be spent during a campaign, but the manner in which money has been expended in the past is a scandal. The committee is pretty well organised, with two Republicans, two Democrats and a Farmer-Laborite, and we have no axes to grind."

Senator Borah was asked what expenses he considered legitimate. He responded: "Proper expenses certainly include halls, advertisements and literature, although I think that about 80 per cent. of the matter sent out is sheer waste. I think it is legal to pay the actual expenses of organisers.

"Anything that brings actual information to the aid of the voters is not only perfectly right but it ought to be encouraged. Beyond that I am not so sure.

CALLS HIRED SPEAKERS USELESS

"One thing I would never do—hire a speaker. I think the hired speaker is actually useless but if he were effective he would be dangerous. This thing of employing a lot of speakers who argue for money regardless of their convictions is wrong.

"My idea is that the only effective control is publicity. I have thought a lot about limiting the amount candidates may spend but I do not see anything better than publicity. For example, a sum which Senator Wadsworth might properly expend in a State like New York would be scandalous for me in Idaho. So I do not think a fixed rule is possible except that of publicity.

"I have an almost religious respect for the public sense of what is right. After all, while there are crooked men, the majority inclines to a fair judgment.

"Public opinion won't tolerate great expenses. A man may give a small sum to his party from sheer loyalty but when he contributes $50,000 or more he expects favors in return, perhaps something in the way of legislation.

"If the reports disclose conditions which warrant further inquiry, naturally we shall employ auditors to secure all the information necessary to enable the committee to meet its responsibility. The reports will be made with affidavits, and we shall regard the question of last-minute contributions and of deficits as exceedingly important, although of course we have not the slightest desire to interfere with the effectiveness of any clean campaign.

The cost of campaigning has mounted very rapidly during the last few campaigns. At the close of the 1920 affair Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that the total amount of the Hughes campaign in 1916 was about $4,000,000. The National Committee had reported $2,241,575.05. Mr. Hays estimated that the 1920 attempt to reach the voters would call for the expenditure of about $3,400,000, not including the expenses incurred during the twenty months of pre-convention work.

Actually, the Republican National Committee and the Congressional Committee spent together $6,022,678.66 and the National Committee had a deficit of $1,683,000, making a total of more than $7,500,000. In addition, forty-eight State committees expended $2,078,060.55. The total actual expenditures of the Republicans during 1920 reached the sum of $8,100,738, while the Democrats spent $2,237,750. This

(Continued on Page 4)

Irene Castle Has Mate No. 2 Put In Jail

New York, Sept. 21.—Irene Castle, the dancer, who is now Mrs. Frederick A. McLaughlin, has brought suit against her former husband, Robert E. Treman, it became known yesterday through papers filed in the Supreme Court here, and has caused his arrest in Ithaca on charges that he converted securites to the value of $40,000 belonging to her. The writ was a civil one and Mr. Treman, who is socially prominent in Ithaca, gave bail for his appearance in court.

The papers on file here also disclose that Mrs. McLaughlin is the plaintiff in another action begun in Ithaca against young Treman and his father, Robert H. Treman, a banker of that city. In this she seeks to set aside the conveyance by her former husband to his father in the house in Ithaca in which she lived as Mrs. Treman. Her contention is that the conveyance was solely for the purpose of preventing her collecting a money judgment should she be successful in her action.

The dancer is stopping at the Algonquin Hotel, but could not be reached last night. Her maid there at first said she was out, but would return, and later told reporters that she had gone out of town for the week-end. Her attorney, John Kuhn, also was reported not to be at his home in Great Neck.

In Ithaca, however, announcement was made by the Tremans that the suit would be contested, and the explanation was given that the money obtained from the sale of the securities had been invested in the Cayuga Pictures Corporation, which exploited the dancer in a series of screen productions when she was Mrs. Treman.

TREMAN RELEASED ON $40,000 BOND

The suit begun in this county is for the recovery of specific securities, and attached to the papers is a photostat copy of a receipt given by Mr. Treman to his wife, acknowledging that she had turned over the securities to him. Appearing before Justice Aaron J. Levy, the dancer asked for a writ of civil arrest, charging wrongful conversion of her property. To obtain a warrant in such proceedings the plaintiff has to file a bond of 10 per cent. of the amount sought. Such a bond in the amount of $4,000 is on file in the Supreme Court.

As the warrant could be served by any Sheriff in the State, Mr. Kuhn, accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin, went to Ithaca on Friday and placed the matter in the hands of the Sheriff there. Mr. Treman's arrest followed but he gave bail in the amount of $40,000.

The alleged conversion of the securities occurred about the time

Mrs Irene Castle Treman

the Cayuga Pictures Corporation was being organised to exploit the dancer. The papers in the action indicate that Mr. Treman admitted selling securities to the value of $35,000. This money is said to have been invested in the picture enterprise together with $70,000 of Treman's own money. When the corporation was launched the then Mrs. Treman is said to have been placed on a salary larger than the amount for which she is now suing. Several features were made starring the dancer, but the enterprise was a failure and finally went out of existence.

Subsequently Mrs. Treman went to Paris and obtained a divorce, later marrying Frederick A. McLaughlin of Chicago. Her first husband, Vernon Castle, who was her dancing partner, was killed during the war in an airplane accident in Texas.

HOME NOW A FRATERNITY HOUSE

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Sigma Chi Fraternity is occupying the house which figures in the litigation begun in New York by

(Continued on Page 4)

The Trades That Kill The Most People

Drink And Dust And Poverty Are The Great Slayers Of Humanity

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

London, Sept. 27.—Professor J. B. S. Haldane calls attention in the "Nation" to the Registrar-General's figures with regard to occupational mortality in England.

"The high mortality in those callings where it exceeds the average by 50 percent or more is due to two, and only two, causes—alcohol and dust," he says. "The most dangerous of all occupations, with a death-rate almost two and a half times the average, is that of barmen.

UNHEALTHY TRADES

"The next most unhealthy trades, with a death-rate just double the average, are tin-miners and file-makers. In each case the main cause of death is consumption, due to the clogging of the lungs with dust. Fortunately only a few kinds of dust are harmful, and some seem to be beneficial. Coalminers' lungs are perfectly black, but their death-rate from phthisis is half that of the general population, and the same as that of agricultural laborers. A great deal has been done of late years to reduce the danger to tin-miners by laying the rock-dust with spray, and it may be hoped that the results of this will be apparent in the statistics of 1920-1922. The death-rate of innkeepers is 60 percent above the average. Urban, though not rural, poverty comes third on the killing list—first, if we consider the numbers involved. Unskilled urban laborers have a death-rate 43 percent above the average; and their death-rate is higher than the mean from every single cause except lead poisoning, a disease of skilled labor which kills less than hundred men annually, and diabetes, which is largely due to over-eating. If their conditions could be brought up to the average (not a very ambitious ideal) we could save 30,000 lives of adult males a year, not to mention women and children, as good a result as if we had abolished heart disease or pneumonia.

HEALTHIEST OCCUPATIONS

"At the other end of the scale, the healthiest occupation appears to be the manufacture of glue and manure, an interesting commentary on the widely held theory that bad smells cause bad health. These men, with electricity supply workers and machine compositors (though not ordinary printers), alone have less than half the average death-rate; and even if the figures can, to some extent, be explained away, these trades must be conspicuously healthy. They are followed in the scale of health by clergymen, gardeners, farm-laborers, and gamekeepers in that order. The other intellectual callings, such as teachers, doctors and lawyers, are all healthier than the average. But it is an interesting and rather beautiful fact that, while doctors have the highest mortality of their group, their children have just half the death-rate of those of any other calling. The next healthiest indoor trades are lithography and soap-making, though the latter may owe its position rather to the personality of Lord Leverhulme than to its intrinsic nature.

CONSUMPTION THE KILLER

"In all but a few occupations the greatest killer, and one which is the more serious because it kills in what should be the prime of life, is phthisis. Apart from barmen and hawkers, all the phthisical trades are dusty. Practically every man who works a machine-drill in a tin-mine or in the Transvaal dies of consumption. Out of 142 men in the Redruth registration district of Cornwall who had worked machine-drills, all but nine died of lung disease. Tin-miners, as a whole, have about five times the average mortality from phthisis; cutlers, barmen, file-makers, and stonemasons working in sandstone three times; leadminers and potters, twice; while clergymen, gamekeepers, and locomotive drivers have about a third.

CHASTITY

"An interesting light is thrown on chastity by the death-rates from Locomotor ataxy and general paralysis, which are the results of syphilis. Seamen, bargees, and waiters have more than twice the average mortality from these complaints, while fishermen and commercial travellers run them close. Farmers, clergymen, and gamekeepers are the chastest of men. The richer classes and unskilled laborers are less chaste than the mass of the people."

A Shoemaker Chosen For Representative

Cobbler Friend Of The President Is Eager To Help "Cal's" Cause

James Lucey, the President shoemaker friend and fellowphilosopher, has been nominated for representative to the Massachusetts Legislature from Northampton. Some of his customers fear that if he is elected they may have to go barefoot. But Mr. Lucey assures them that no such calamity will happen to them. If necessary, he says, he will take their shoes with him to Boston and mend them nights, after the Legislature has adjourned.

As a legislator Mr. Lucey intends to follow as closely as he can in the footsteps of Calvin Coolidge. If he feels that the politicians are trying to slip something over on him, he will consult the record of his distinguished patron and be guided thereby. In doubt he will even seek Mr. Coolidge's direct advice before giving his support to a measure.

The Northampton shoemaker is modest about his entrance into public affairs. "I told my friends," he says, "when they came after me to be a candidate, that I was no politician and that I wanted to keep on mending shoes. But they pressed me so hard, representing to me that it was the wish of Mr. Coolidge, that I consented. They turned in, men and women, God bless every one of them, and without my lifting a hand they put me in nomination by a big majority.

"If I am elected I'll have to close this little old shop, where I have worked for more than thirty years, for I must spend the greater part of six months in Boston. While I still believe that the shoemaker should stick to his last, I can't forget that another shoemaker, Henry Wilson, went to the Legislature, then to Congress and finally became Vice President of the United States.

"To be sure, Jim Lucey could not expect to go as high as Henry Wilson. I was born in the cold sod, and that bars me from holding that high office. Not that I expect to make such a brilliant record that the people will be crying for my nomination, yet it is well to understand one's limitations, natural and legal. My friends in Northampton have been very good and kind to me, but, of course, if I didn't have the friendship of the President and he didn't think well of me, I should never have been thought of for a seat in the Legislature.

LOYALLY BACKS COOLIDGE

"I hadn't met Mr. O'Dea, the present Democratic incumbent of the office, until the day of the primaries. I was going into the voting booth when a young man said to me as pleasantly as you can imagine: "Good morning, Mr. Lucey, how do you do today? I looked at him a moment before it occurred to me that it was representative O'Dea.

"We had a friendly little chat. There's no personal feeling between us, I am sure. He's a nice young man, and from what I am told he has made a good representative, but that isn't the question in this election. The question at the polls is standing by the President first, last and all the time, and the best way to do that and to hearten the good man in the White House is to vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom and make it a rousing Coolidge majority all along the line, from the St. Croix River to the Rio Grande.

"I'm going to conduct my campaign along the lines pursued by Mr. Coolidge when he was running for office in Northampton. He paid no attention to little whispering politicians and never answered their petty charges, but told the people where he stood and what he stood for. They took him at his word and you know that Calvin

Coolidge's word is as good as his bond. He's got no more words than he has bonds, but what he has are 100 percent."

Lucey will commute between Northampton and Boston, as Mr. Coolidge did when in the Legislature, returning home Friday nights and going back to the capital Monday mornings, in time to be in his seat in the House in the afternoon. "What was good enough for Cal," says he, "is good enough for Jim Lucey. He didn't try to set the world afire when he was a member of the Great and General Court, and neither will I, if I'm elected.

"No, sir. I'll try to follow Cal as near as I can with my limited ability. When I don't know what course to pursue on legislation, I'll consult my friend, the President of the United States. I know he will guide me right and that I can't go far wrong if I follow his advice. He's the squarest and fairest politician in the whole country. He can't be cajoled or bullied by the politicians, big or little. They can't drive him, any more than you can make a horse drink if it doesn't want to.

COOLIDGE UNDER FIRE

"You've noticed how they are trying to smoke Cal out on the Ku Klux Klan. They haven't succeeded. He's just sawing wood. While the other fellow is getting madder and madder, Cal is attending to his duties at the White House, in the same quiet way he performed them in the City Government here, and as he did in Boston, in the Legislature and in the Governor's chair. He never flies off the handle. He doesn't make promises he can't fulfill.

"If Cal is intolerant, Jim Lucey has been fooled these thirty years I've known him. We don't take any stock in that kind of talk about the President up here. When he was Mayor he took as much interest in the parochial schools as he did in the public schools, and he visited all the schools to see how they were being run."

Asked what he meant to do as a member of the Legislature, Mr. Lucey answered: "I hope I'll be as good a legislator as I am a shoemaker. My customers will tell you that I always use good leather in my work and do a thorough job. I always finish the job I start. That's what I intend to do on Beacon Hill. I'll treat every question that comes before me fairly and honestly, and my associates in the House with courtesy. I have no axes to grind except to support President Coolidge, and no enemies to punish. But if I can do a favor for a friend, consistent with my oath of office, I'll do it, and no man or woman need thank me, because that is what any decent man in public office would do."

Mr. Lucey has been trying his hand at poetry. Not long ago he wrote several stanzas dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge. He showed them to a Smith college professor, who pronounced them excellent and made some suggestions to improve them which Jim accepted before sending the poems to the White House.

Irene Castle Has Mate No. 2 Put In Jail

(Continued from Page 3)

Irene Castle against her former husband, Robert E. Treman. It was to this house, on a sightly estate overlooking Cayuga Lake, that Major Treman brought his bride in the Summer of 1919. For two years after their marriage Mrs. Treman was often in Ithaca; after that she went back to dancing and the stage, and her home saw little of her. The house is one of the show places of Ithaca, has extensive grounds and a bathing pool especially constructed for Irene Castle.

The fraternity, it is reported, paid $67,000 for the property. Title to the house has always been in Mr. Treman's name, it was said here today, though a paper on file at the County Clerk's office admits that Irene Castle has a $5,500 equity in the place, presumably for money she herself put into it on Dec. 31, 1923, nearly six months after she obtained her divorce.

Borah Tells Of Curb On Campaign Funds

(Continued from Page 3)

does not take into account the deficits which in the case of the Republicans reached the large sum noted.

HIGH COST OF CAMPAIGNING

How much ought to be expended? When James M. Cox charged during his campaign that the Republicans planned to spend $15,000,000, Elon H. Hooker at once replied that he hoped they would have $30,000,000. Mr. Hooker observed that $60,000 was needed to send a single unsealed letter to the voters of New York alone. The managers are accustomed to send many letters and some of them are sealed.

The 1920 campaign on the Republican side was run in accordance with advertising methods. The sum spent in this fashion depends entirely on the intensity of the campaign planned. If the party managers followed the precedent of business, they would use both magazines and newspapers in addition to billboards and car cards, and naturally they would be compelled to attempt to cover the country. It would be easily possible to spend several million dollars in such an advertising campaign; how many millions would depend solely on the amount of space bought. Nor could it be denied that advertising is a method of bringing information to the voters.

The expenditure is inherently proper; and still the amounts which might be utilised in this legitimate manner might be appallingly high.

Other expenditures specified by Senator Borah are equally proper. Rent for headquarters must be paid. Candidates ought to circulate their views through print. Pamphlets are useful. Letters are certainly not inappropriate. It is conservative to say that $30,000,000 spoken of four years ago by Mr. Hooker might be used in a thoroughly innocent manner, and still such spending, if it were known, would be bitterly resented by the voters.

The President primary campaign of 1920 is instructive as to this. The two candidates in the Republican ranks whose expenditures were smallest were chosen. General Leonard Wood's backers spent $1,173,303 to advance his candidacy. Governor Frank O. Lowden spent $314,984. Senator Hiram Johnson spent $195,395. Secretary Herbert Hoover's candidacy cost $173,542. Senator Harding's friends spent $113,109 and Governor Coolidge ran to the tune of $67,375. The money spent in behalf of General Wood and Governor Lowden undoubtedly eliminated them as candidates, although neither man was personally suspected of having done any improper act. The mere volume of expenditure was counted against General Wood, while the manner in which some of his adherents used his funds struck a body blow to Governor Lowden's candidacy.

PROCTER SPENT $800,000 FOR WOOD

The Wood candidacy was very costly to his friends. One of them, Colonel W. C. Procter, admitted having advanced above $800,000 in order to promote General Wood's chances. As a man familiar with national advertising methods, this sum undoubtedly did not seem large to the manufacturer, and yet actually it frustrated the attainment of the object it was designed to achieve.

This is undoubtedly the reason Senator Borah relies upon publicity rather than on the fixing of definite sums by statue or otherwise. The statutory limitation has not always proved satisfactory, for the reason that expenditure might be made indirectly, and too often political exigency overcomes other considerations. Thus there was never any doubt concerning the prodigality of the campaign waged in behalf of Truman H. Newberry against Henry Ford in the Michigan Senatorial campaign of 1918. The primary and electoral expenses of Mr. Newberry and his friends were finally discovered to have been more than a quarter of a million dollars. That they were excessively large was known from the outset, and yet Mr. Newberry's vote was needed to organise the Senate. Consequently some years elapsed before the conscience of the Senate was so aroused that the presence of the Michigan Senator seemed no longer tolerable, and before that event, it is interesting to recall, the political complexion of the Congress had changed so that Mr. Newberry's vote was no longer important.

Nevertheless the final crystallisation of sentiment around his case did mark a period in the long effort to render impossible the purchase of election. Bribery such as resulted in the election of Wiliam Lorimer by the Illinois Legislature a dozen years ago has always been intolerable, and in the case of Senator Newberry and of General Wood merely wholesale expenditures have been so unpopular as in one case to make the retention of office impossible and in the other to render a candidate for the Presidency ineligible.

Apparently, public opinion does fix a sum which is proper and beyond which seekers for preferment may not go. After long consideration Senator Borah is willing to accept this vague limitation, implicit in the publication of all receipts and expenditures. Emphasising his own view, the Chairman of the Senate committee said: "The public will not only tolerate great expenses; it won't tolerate contributions from certain sources at all."

Curiously enough, however, the development of the radio may do much to minimise the need for costly Presidential campaigns. During the present struggle candidates of all three parties have have the opportunity to speak directly to millions of voters through the medium of the radio. The attention and understanding thereby obtained is extraordinarily valuable. Senator Borah sees in the radio one of the practical agencies for making economical campaigns. Meantime, moreover, either the modesty of the managers or the tightness of the customary donors or the fear of publicity has exercised a powerful restraining influence. The Senator from Idaho has cast his scrutinising eyes about the country, but so far he has seen nothing which warrants unusual activity on the part of the censors. The fact that some one is watching may be an incentive to good behavior.

Secrets Of Ocean Bed To Be Explored

(Continued from Page 3)

living bodies, of the bottom types, such as sea fens and eel grass. Thus, to understand all about the cod, we must be familiar with the contacts of other creatures of the waters in which the cod lives. Startling as it may seem, the mud delivered to the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi River has an important bearing upon the North Atlantic cod fisheries.

The Mississippi mud settling on the bottom of the Gulf, mostly in the western half, represents millions of tons taken every year from the broad expanse of the Mississippi Valley and deposited in a small area in the Gulf of Mexico. Just how far is this mud distributed? Is it this great added weight on the sea floor each year that disturbs the equilibrium of the land and causes earthquakes and eruptions from Mexico to Costa Rica?

The Gulf Stream off our eastern coast affects the climate of our whole eastern seaboard. It is also an important consideration in navigation and has a controlling effect upon the drift of icebergs. The safety of our ships at sea depends upon an accurate knowledge of the coast line, of the tide and currents, of the configuration of the bottom and its character, and of the weather. An accurate knowledge of the coast line, in many places varying more or less from year to year, depends not only upon correct maps, but also on a knowledge of sedimentation and of tidal and current action. To understand the storms at sea, the surface temperatures and salts with their variations must be known.

Cost of transportation overseas is much increased by the growth of various creatures on ship bottoms, which reduce speed and increase the amount of fuel used. Then there are the destructive borers that damage and destroy docks, wharves and the hulls of wooden ships.

EXPECT VALUABLE RESULTS

Researches into all these subjects will prove an enormously profitable investment. The thousands expended will return as millions in practical economic results. Our museum collections have their economic as well as their scientific value. As an example, for some years bottom samples in the National Museum have been studied by Dr. J. A. Cushman of Sharon, Mass. He has written many treaties upon these collections, particularly with reference to a little shell-building animal called the foraminifera. He knows more about this particular little animal than anybody else, and was able to turn this specialised knowledge to excellent practical advantage in an unexpected way.

With the development of the Gulf oil fields it was found that time after time foraminifera came up in the borings. The organisms proved to be accurate indicators of the presence of oil. The expert, knowing these little animals so well, was able to make the very finest distinction between the different species and to locate with a high degree of accuracy the oil-bearing strata. A large oil company, recognising the need for authoritative information, is very pleased to have the services of Mr. Cushman. All this from a careful and scientific study of what the average person would consider ordinary mud and museum junk.

Again, a single voyage of the British Challenger Expedition, 1873-1878, published results in fifty-two large quarto volumes. The expense to the British Government, including the cost of preparing and publishing the volumes, was more than met by the revenue resulting to the Government from the discovery by the expedition of a single deposit of phosphate on Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean.

An executive committee has been selected for intensive study between meetings of the full Conference on Oceanography. Besides there are many subcommittees covering special subjects. The Executive Committee is composed of the following: Capt. Frederick B. Bassett, U. S. N., Chairman; Lieut. Commander Geo. E. Brandt, U. S. N.; Capt. R. O. Crisp, United States Coast Guard; Lieut. Col. C. A. Sconne, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; Dr. G. W. Littlehales, Hydrographic Engineer; Dr. David White, Representing United States Geological Survey, National Research Council, and National Academy of Sciences; Dr. E. D. Ball, Director of Scientific Work of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. H. B. Bigelow, Curator of Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and Member of Scientific Staff of the Bureau of Fisheries; Austin H. Clark, Division of Echinoderms, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. William Bowie, Division of Foreign Relations, National Research Council; and Capt. J. P. Ault, Chief of Section of Ocean Work, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Commander of the non-magnetic ship Carnegie.

A Delight

That millions have discovered

Whiter, cleaner, safer teeth

Look about you—note the prettier teeth you see. Note how people smile to show them.

Think what added beauty those pearly teeth have brought.

Millions now clean teeth in a new way. You will use it when you know. This is to offer a ten-day test so you may find it out.

That dingy film

Teeth are coated with a dingy film—that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Food stains, etc., discolor it, then it forms cloudy coats. Tartar is based on film. That's why teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. That's why tooth troubles were almost universal.

Germs breed by millions in film. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea, now so alarmingly common.

Film coats left

Old brushing methods left much film intact. No ordinary tooth paste effectively combats it.

So dental science sought for film combatants, and eventually found two. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved these methods effective. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. Those two great film destroyers were embodied in it.

That tooth paste is called Pepsodent. Now it has come into world-wide use, largely by dental advice.

Other effects

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Those are vital tooth protectors. Soapy tooth pastes weaken them. That's one reason why they failed. Pepsodent multiplies their power.

Watch the change

The way to know is to make this test. Judge by what you see and feel. It will be a revelation.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Then you will realize how important this is to the people in your home. Cut out coupon now.

No Cost

This test is free

See coupon

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. MARK

Pepsodent TRADE

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste based on modern research, free from harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. On sale everywhere in two sizes.

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10-Day Tube Free LIMITED.

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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

Wrigley's Gum

Cleanses the Teeth

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Opposite Moutrie & Co., and next door to the Robinson Piano Co.

Vast improvements have been made, including the installing of a modern men's hair dressing saloon establishment.

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A BROWNIE! JUST WHAT I WANTED

THE BROWNIE CAMERA IS EASTMAN MADE

And there is no better present for a growing boy.

It trains the mind artistically and scientifically and there is heaps of fun making pictures

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Simple in construction, reliable in operation, anyone can take perfect pictures right away with a Brownie.

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Men's all Wool Coat Sweaters
Neat fancy patterns..... **$14.50 each**

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British Make ..... **$6.00 only**

Golf Sweaters
Pull Over Style, in shades of
Fawn or Saxe ..... **$21.50 each**

Special Offer
Cardigan Jackets, in assorted shades
Price, to clear ..... **$8.50 each**

Navy Blue Football Sweaters
A serviceable article... Price **$7.50** only

Fancy Wool Vests, as illustrated,
all sizes.....Price **$11.50** each

The 'Fuhlee' Sports Sweater,
A few only to clear...Price **$14.50** each

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A very fine article ...Price **$17.50** each

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NEW BOOKS WORTH WHILE

"Books and friends must be few and good"

BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORES

Fiction

The Locked Book, by Frank L. Packard.
Ballsand, by Joseph Hergesheimer.
Blind Rafftery, by Donn Byrne.
Sailor's Wives, by Warner Fabian.
Keeping the Peace, by Gouverneur Morris.

Non-Fiction

Glimpses of Japan, by Harry A. Franck.
Where Strange Gods Call, by Harry Hervey.
Prisoner of Szechuen Military, by Ely Widner.
Studies and Sketches, by Herbert Asquith.
Chinese Junks, by Ivan A. Donnelly.

The Shanghai Short Story Club has published its first book.

To the skeptics who greeted the organisation of the Club last year with indulgent smiles and predications that it would amount only to another self-admiration society, the book will be a real disappointment. Here are more than a score of interesting stories about the Orient written with a confidence and finish which would win them instant acclaim if they appeared in New York or London anonymously. If the Club needed vindication, the book gives it. There is nothing of the amateur or the dilletante about the volume and it is in every sense a success.

The contributors are, as a matter of fact, anything but beginners. One is the author of a book on the Orient which became an American and English best-seller, another has written plays of the East produced in New York, one is a well-known naturalist with several books and stories to his credit and several are professional journalists. The list of twenty-five contributors alone is sufficient assurance of the book's merit.

With a single exception, the stories are all on Oriental themes. The themes, however, vary surprisingly. There are sketches of Old China, allegorical pieces full of the symbolism and mysticism of the East, travel stories, narrative snapshots of Young China and a sprinkling of tales of the foreigner and of the reported gay life of abandon he leads in the large treaty ports. It is the most satisfactory book of Oriental short stories that has been written.

How widely the tales diverge may be judged from this partial catalog of titles: THE PHILOSPHY OF WANG, CHONG YOK AND I OUTWIT THE DEVIL. UNDER THE SILVER HEEL. OBEDIENCE. MUTINY. THE JADE EAR-RINGS. SERVANT'S BAGGAGE. THE PHOENIX. THE OLD OR THE NEW. THE BURDEN OF RESPECTABILITY. WANG CHING'S IMMORALITY. THE FLAME TREE and THE SPIRIT OF THE TIGER.

Among the authors who contribute to the volume are these familiar names: Arthur de C. Sowerby, Ruth Benedict, Verne Dyson, Percy L. Bryant, Olivia Price, Betty Graeme, Elizabeth Crump Enders, Carroll Lunt, Gerve Baronti, Maurice E. Votaw and Katherine Scott Ulmstead.

A book so full of genuine writing cannot be dismissed as an encouraging augury of future of this ambitious Club. *SHORT STORIES* is more than a promise: it is an unquestionable success and deserves the widest attention among books of this season emanating from the East.

Every husband is assured he will understand and genuinely appreciate Harry Leon Wilson's newest stroke, PROFESSOR HOW *COULD* YOU! How a dry-as-dust Professor Copplestone broke loose from all his respectable moorings and came to know life as it is lived along the blazing boulevards and other highroads, all because of the challenge of his masterful spouse, is the shocking story that the novel tells. It is one of the nirest, funniest, most irresponsible and entertaining books that the creator of *Ruggles* and of *Merton of the Movies* has delivered.

B. W. Huebsch, enterprising New York publisher and "discoverer" of Sherwood Anderson, offers an interesting new piece in THE STRONG MAN'S HOUSE by Francis Neilson. Francis Neilson is that profund social crusader who resigned the British Parliament to marry in America and obey the literary urge. His first book, "How Diplomats Make War" made a sensation in America and England by revealing many of the unsavory facts of the War preparations and operations. When he later founded the *FREEMAN* magazine with Albert Jay Nock, he gained the widest publicity by his attacks upon the militarists and the profiteers. The new book is something of a culmination of the author's campaign against the dark forces of war. Sir Alfred Horton Birkett, central figure of the book, believed that war had been made impossible and that his benevolence and his energy spent in propaganda were largely responsible for the world's discarding the old stupidities for an intelligent method of settling international disputes. He manufactured shells and other munitions because he knew that the best way to prevent war was to prepare for it! With keen insight into character and an unusually thorough understanding of international relations, Neilson tells how Nemesis finally overtook this philanthropic money-maker.

Robert J. Flaherty, whose motion picture of the Eskimo at home, *Nanook of the North* is the first pictorial record of the hazardous adventures in sealing, trapping, sledging, and fishing that are the Eskimo's daily business, has recorded his own experiences with the Far-North in MY ESKIMO FRIENDS which Doubleday, Page & Company have just published. Mr. Flaherty grew up on exploration. His father was one of the foremost figures in the iron ore development of Canada so the boy had followed the course of many an unmapped lake and river and met the grizzled fur traders and fur brigades of strange, curiously-garbed Indians before he started on his own first exploration.

Prospecting for iron ore on the east coast of Hudson Bay, Mr. Flaherty followed rumors of great islands "seven or eight sleep long" that he had heard among the Eskimos and re-discovered the Belcher Islands.

For two hundred and fifty years the once-a-year ship of the Hudson Bay Company had sailed within a few miles of these islands without realizing that they were more than a dot on the map. Mr. Flaherty and his Eskimo hunters showed them to be a great archipelago stretching along the coast for more than ninety miles.

During another winter, Mr. Flaherty with two daring Eskimo hunters and two dog teams explored the interior of northern Ungava which with its bleak ice-bound system of mighty lakes and rivers has remained unpenetrated even by the Eskimos.

His adventures in filming walrus hunts, bear hunts, and the other daily occupations of his friends the Eskimos, Mr. Flaherty illustrates with many photogravures from his own plates and several pencil sketches drawn by Wetalltok, one of his chief hunters. Although these children of the North make friendly and enthusiastic motion-picture actors, Mr. Flaherty learned that diplomacy was the greatest asset of a casting director. Stars are temperamental even in the Far North and candy injudiciously apportioned among the babies may cause a village crisis.

Word is going about among the people of the stage, movies and the bookshops that the Eighteenth Century is going to be the vogue this winter. Behold Madame Pompadour for one! In the book world there is the charming romance WHO WILL REMEMBER? (Seltzer) with as adorable a high-coiffed, crinolined, hoop-skirted heroine as any that has ever graced the pages of fiction and as dashing a hero as Scaramouche, with a racy spice of the delightful Mephistophelian in him, to boot.

"The ideals of the boss are not for honest men, but some of his methods could be copied to advantage. His ethics aside, he is by all odds the most 'efficient' figure that the American municipal system has produced," says William Bennett Munro in a new book entitled PERSONALITY IN POLITICS. Mr. Munro explains why Reform so often fails and why Bossism so often triumphs. His discussion is illuminated by numerous references to the election campaigns of the past thirty years, especially in the larger American cities.

Several famous novelists appear with new books on Macmillan's fall fiction list. There is John Masefield with a story of a sailor, SARD HARKER; Eden Phillpotts with a tale of REDCLIFF, a Devonshire coast village; May Sinclair with a hero whom she really likes, in ARNOLD WATERLOW; Stefit Benson with a novel whose scene is laid in China, PIPERS AND A DANCER.

It is a far cry nowadays from the old system of literary patronage, when authors had to depend upon the bounty of the various lords and dukes to whom they dedicated their books to receive even a hearing. At the present time, paradoxically enough, news of books can be brought even to those who can not read! Book reviewing by radio has became a real institution. While the Radio exhibition recently held in New York was displaying the marvelous mechanical improvements in the invention, Mr. Lawrence Drake of the book department of *The White House*, San Francisco, reviewed over the radio RUE WITH A DIFFERENCE by Charles Recht and the anonymous autobiography HAUNCH, PAUNCH AND JOWL.

Boni & Liveright plan to bring out in October six masterpieces of Emile Zola in a limited, unabridged edition, contained in the Rugon-Macquart series of novels. Each title will have an introduction by a distinguished English or American writer. The titles are NANA translated by Victor Plarr, LA TERRE translated by Ernest Dowson, LA CUREE translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos, L'ASSOMMOIR translated by Arthur Symons, PIPING HOT translated by Percy Pinkerton, and GENERAL translated by Havelock Ellis.

PROFESSOR HOW COULD YOU!

There is laughter plus is Harry Leon Wilson's new book "Professor, How Could You!" There are few things in the world so good for mankind as laughter. There is perhaps nothing better than laughter plus. And Wilson supplies it—mirth and drollery with overtones that vibrate the soul's deep recesses. He did it in "Merton of the Movies;" he does it again in his latest novel.

It matters little the stature of the brow for *Professor, How Could You!* Be the reader's brow lofty or low, he is going to enjoy it.

It is the Odyssey of a mature Ulysses—an erudite professor of history who has spent his youth in scholarly seclusion and only when past middle age breaks away and goes in quest of adventures.

The timid, absent-minded Professor Copplestone is goaded forth to his wanderings by fear and weariness of a dominating wife—Mrs. Carinthia, recently elected Mayor Copplestone of the town where Fairwater College is located. To quote his own words (the whole story is told by him) "I was wrought upon by a mad, black passion to show myself in my true colors not alone to the world, but to Mrs. Copplestone."

When he has once escaped, disguised as a sandwich man, from the sphere of domestic tyranny and of scholastic convention, the mettle of the old Greeks suddenly animates him and he meets all that befalls him in their high spirit—"one equal temper of heroic minds, to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."

The Professor sees the world of his day with the eyes, not of a child, but of a man strayed out of the era of the childhood of the world. All is fresh, vivid, uncomplicated, and taken at his face value. He unwittingly, but valiantly, drives the bootlegger's truck of liquor to safety. He throws himself into the part of Big Chief in the Indian Medicine Show with the ardor of an artist chanting a Vedic hymn in a way to impress the assembled yokelry. He is equally effective in the role of Wild Man in the Traveling Side Show—though his secret wish to be a performer on the bass drum is never fulfilled.

His embroilment in the marital difficulties of that astonishing woman, Mrs. Pleasant B. Gale, reaches the yellow press. And from that time his race to escape his final and inevitable recapture becomes a truly thrilling one.

He brings back one ineffable memory—always to be cherished; never to be desecrated by revealing—that of the Fat Woman, Irene, the Hamburger Queen, whose large, fair serenity must have symbolised for the Professor the superhuman loveliness of a Helen or the calm Goddesses who favored the heroes of the Trojan War.

His absence has had its effect. To his astonishment, Carinthia of the Iron Hand bursts into tears on his return. And the students of Fairwater to whom he has been a dry-as-dust professor social nonentity welcome him with shouts of admiration, with cries of what the Professor transcribes as "That is a boy!" and "He is all right! I will tell the world that he is!" He goes back to his class-room and to his lectures on the Saxon Heptarchy; but life will never be the same again. To quote him once more, "For I have mingled with my kind as man to man. I have had my fling."—(Mylo Jo Closser).

The Historical Night's Entertainment. Two Volumes. By Rafael Sabatini. *The Houghton Mifflin Company.*

There is a fine, full Elizabethan flavor to Rafael Sabatini's THE HISTORICAL NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT. The method of narration involves the use of many words, thoroughly sound, but archaic enough to send the conscientious reader scurrying to the pages of the unabridged dictionary. The field which Sabatini has invaded in this series of episodes is that borderland where history and fiction blend. It is by no means a newly found field. It is substantially the field of Alexandre Dumas's "Celebrated Crimes" and Andrew Lang's "Historical Mysteries." It is the field in which Rudyard Kipling, allowing himself much more latitude, has worked in the writing of "Puck of Pook's Hill" and "Rewards and Fairies." It is a field in which Conan Doyle has been conspicuously successful in such fragmentary pictures of the past as "The Last Gallery," "The Coming of the Huns," "Through the Veil," "The First Cargo," "The Last of the Legions." In a nutshell it is a region between actual story and actual history, in which facts are colored with the glamour which the writer of fiction can give.

Borrowing from the Oriental title of the gorgeous tales told by the Grand Vizier's daughter for the softening of the heart of the King, the work might be summed up as thirteen nights and more nights. Through the first volume Mr. Sabatini conveys the general title idea with every story. The murder of David Rizzio is "The Night of Holyrood." The murder of Darnley is "The Night of Kirk o' Field." The sinister events preceding and following the sounding of the tocsin at St. German d'Auxerrois in the early hours of St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572, is recorded as "The Night of Massacre." The affair of the Queen's necklace is "The Night of Gems." Casanova's departure from his cell in the Piombo in Venice is "The Night of Escape." The mysterious death of Giovanni Borgia, Duke of Gandia, is "The Night of Hate." So with every one of the chronicles of the first volume. In the second volume the author changes his method. The assassination of Henry IV. of France, for example, is presented as "The End of the 'Vert Galant;'" George Villiers's courtship of Anne of Austria as "His Insolence of Buckingham."

The narratives that make up THE HISTORICAL NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, paralleling history, also suggest many works of fiction. "The Night of Hate," the story of the murder of the Duke of Gandia, is in the vein of Sabatini's own "The Banner of the Bull" and his "Life of Cesare Borgia," both of which were based upon the author's conviction that Cesare Borgia was entirely innocent of the crime and that the real assassin was Giovanni Sforza. Whitewashing the Borgias is a diversion to which Rafael Sabatini has been turning every now and then. It is his contention that the execration in which the family is held by the modern mind is entirely due to Victor Hugo's play "Lucrezia Borgia," and to the highly sensational account given by Alexandre Dumas in his "Crime Celebres," and is not justified by the evidence. Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth" is suggested by "The Barren Wooing," dealing with the murder of Amy Robsart; Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon" by "The Tragedy of Herrenhaussen," the story of the fates of Count Philip Konigsmark and the Princess Sophia Dorothea, one-time wife of the Electoral Prince who was later to reign over England as George I., while "The Night of Massacre," "The Night of Gems" and "His Insolence of Buckingham" reflect the splendid romances which Dumas illuminated while playing "ducks and drakes" with the events of French history.

In his preface to the first volume Mr. Sabatini acknowledges that the task to which he has set himself has been attempted once or twice already, mentioning specifically Dumas's "Crimes Celebres," which, however, he does not regard as an unqualified success. Sabatini's professed purpose was to reconstruct, in the fullest possible detail and with all the color from surviving records, a group of more or less famous events. "I would select for my purpose those which were in themselves bizarre and resulting from the interplay of human passions, and while relating each of these events in the form of a story I would compel that story scrupulously to follow the actual recorded facts without owing anything to fiction, and I would draw upon my imagination, if at all, merely as one might employ color to fill in the outlines which history leaves gray, taking care that my color should be as true to nature as possible. For dialogue I would depend upon such scraps of actual speech as were chronicled in each case, amplifying it by translating into terms of speech the paraphrases of contemporary chroniclers."

Sabatini is candid in conceding that he resorts to flagrant speculation in "The Night of Hate," the previously mentioned murder of Gandia that is popularly ascribed to Cesare Borgia. Here again, as in the "Life of Cesare Borgia" and "The Banner of the Bull," he is at pains to emphasise that it was not until nine months after the deed that the name of Cesare Borgia was first associated with it; that public opinion had in the meantime assigned the guilt to a half dozen others in succession and that no motive is discoverable in the case of Cesare. The first men accused by the popular voice were the Cardinal Vice Chancellor Ascanio Sforza and his nephew Giovanni Sforza, Tyrant of Pesaro, and brother-in-law of the murdered man. Finally, in Matarazzo's "Chronicles of Perugia," there is a fairly detailed account of how the murder was committed by the latter. "Matarazzo, I confess," writes Sabatini, "is worthy of no more credit than any other of the contemporary reporters of common gossip. But at least he is worthy of no less. And it is undeniable that in Sforza's case a strong motive for the murder was not lacking."

For the story of the wooing of Anne of Austria, the wife of Louis XIII., probably familiar to more readers through Dumas's "The Three Musketeers" than through formal history, Sabatini turned to the "Memoirs" of La Rochefoucauld, the same source from which Dumas culled it. In La Rochefoucauld's narrative it is the painter Balthazar Gerbier who, in a far less heroic manner, plays the part assigned by Dumas to d'Artagnan, and it is the Countess of Carlisle who carries out the political theft which Dumas attributes to Milady de Winter. Sabatini confesses one deliberate failure, though the tale is one of the most spirited of all the seven and twenty. That is "The Night of Nuptials," which deals with the mercy and justice of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. Again the suggestion of fiction—Scott's "Quentin Durward." Sabatini writes:

My deliberate failure is "The Night of Nuptials." I discovered an allusion to the case of Charles the Bold and Sapphira Danvelt in Macaulay's "History of England"—quoted from an old number of The Spectator—while I was working upon the case of Lady Alice Lisle ("The Night of Charity"). There a similar episode is mentioned as being related of Colonel Kirke, but discredited because known for a story that has a trick of springing up to attach itself to unscrupulous Captains. (Also it is a story that has been told of the infamous Justice Jeffreys of the Monmouth Rebellion.) I set myself out to track it to its source, and having found its first appearance to be in connection with Charles the Bold's German Captain Rhynsault, I attempted to reconstruct the event as it might have happened, setting it at least in surroundings of solid fact.

In the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which Sabatini presents in "The Night of Massacre," there are elements of mystery over which historians will probably continue to dispute as long as histories are written. Sabatini, though professing neutrality, is obviously on the side of those who have contended that the massacre was political and unpremeditated, rather than religious and long plotted. Against the theory of premeditation he urges the following cardinal facts: (a) The impossibility of guarding for seven years a secret that several must have shared; (b) The fact that neither Charles IX. nor his mother, Catherine, was in any sense a bigoted Catholic, or even of a normal religious sincerity; (c) The lack of concerted action—so far as the kingdom generally was concerned—in the execution of the massacre. Also he advances as a subsidiary disproof the attempted assassination of Admiral Coligny two days before the massacre, "an act which might, by putting the Huguenots on their guard, have caused the miscarriage of the entire plan—had it existed."

Even in the most rigid and austere historian one occasionally detects little prejudices and favoritisms; and Sabatini is neither rigid nor austere. Often a personality lives down through the centuries. Mary Queen of Scots ("The Night of Holyrood" and "The Night of Kirk o' Field") has her stout, even impassioned, adherents and opponents today. There is Henry of Navarre, he of the Oriflamme and the "Charge for the golden lilies" of Macaulay's poem. No historical novelist would ever dare to make Henry other than heroic. Sabatini, while virtuously deploring a certain too persistent amorousness on the part of the Bearnais, loves the rounded figure. Who does not? The world has even forgotten that he was the first of the Bourbons. Even the Parisians of today adore "de bon roi Henri," perhaps, some cynic has suggested, because he is dead.

On the other hand, Sabatini is not in the least dazzled by the glory that in his day surrounded Louis XIV., the resplendent Roi Soleil, Thackeray, in "Meditations at Versailles," supplemented pen by pencil, drawing three figures, one of "Rex," another of "Ludovicus," and a third of "Ludovicus Rex." Then he wrote: "As for the little lean, shriveled, paunchy old man, of five feet two, in a jacket and breeches, there is no majesty in him at any rate; and yet he has just stepped out of that suit of clothes. Put the wig and shoes on him, and he is six feet high—the other trifles, and he stands before you majestic, imperial and heroic!" It is the little lean old man whom Sabatini sees, "A king of opera bouffe" is what he calls Louis the Magnificent ("The Night of Witchcraft"). In all the royal gallery of history "you will hardly find a truly more absurd figure." "There is about him at times something almost reminiscent of the court buffoons of a century before, who puffed themselves out with mock pride, and aped a sort of sovereignty to excite laughter."

—(New York Times).

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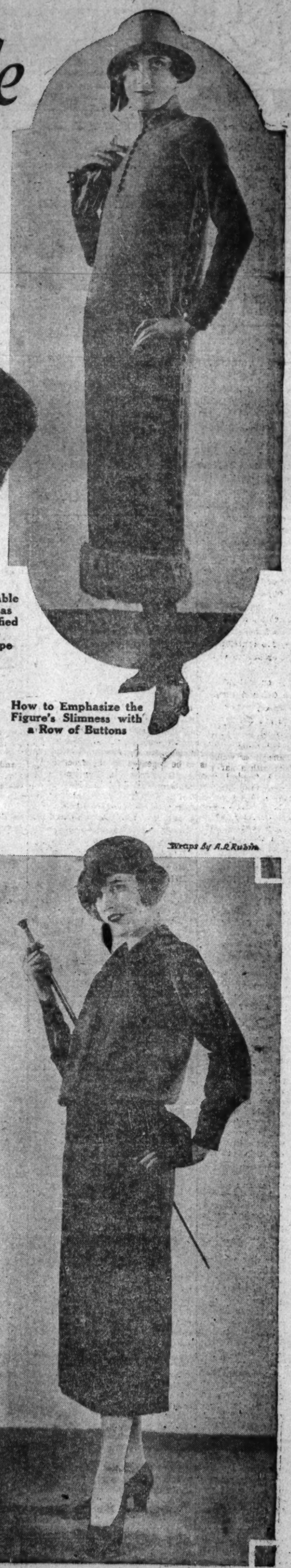

How to Emphasize the Figure's Slimness with a Row of Buttons

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WITH their variety of silhouette, the new coats are interesting and alluring.

This year, there is one for every figure—whether you are tall or short, slender or stout.

The mode, you see, has its cheerful as well as its beautiful features.

Built on the lines of a three-piece suit, the long coat pictured today covers a frock which is tubular and tunic-like in line.

This style has penetrated to the realm of evening dress, as well, for tailored opera wraps will be the craze when the season of lyric drama opens.

Braid in a contrasting color emphasizes the front line of one illustrated model as it peeps from the inner side.

The braid trimming is repeated at the lower edge of the tunic, but is conspicuously absent from collar and cuffs.

A smartly tailored felt hat is the correct accessory for this suit.

When the first chill breeze whistles its announcement that heavier frocks are needed, an excellent choice will be the one-piece costume illustrated today.

Plaid, displaying only faintly apparent lines, has been selected for the fabric of which this coat-frock is made.

The sleeves are not so snug as those worn recently. They dip into an attractive point just below the elbow, where they taper into a snug cuff.

The prediction that kid leather belts would be in vogue this Fall, has come true, judging from the many new frocks and wraps which boast this type of girdle.

In one of the illustrations, a wide leather belt is buckled at the side, allowing the leather end to fall limply in true girdle fashion.

The woman who is inclined to be stout will appreciate the graceful contour of the tubular coat which buttons at one side.

Another model shows a shadow plaid. The scarf panel, the favorite semi-tunic effect, is introduced at the left side.

It can be buttoned closely for protection from the weather, or thrown back, scarf-wise, to reveal the lining of novelty plaid wool velour which lines the entire coat.

The coat-frock, too, comes into its own. Here is a charming one of suede cloth.

Its boyish silhouette is of true "garconne" (bachelor-girl) slimness.

Wraps by A.R.Rubin

Leather Girdle, Adding Color to a Frock-Wrap

Knell Of The Cloche Is Sounding In Millinery

Ensemble is the word one hears most often this season characterising the correct mode. That artistic conclusion is now the ideal for which every creator strives. The success with which details are controlled to attain the result depends upon the power of the genius behind the sketch and the needle. The very simplicity in decorative quality and in line of the smart dress of today challenges the imagination of the designer and makes more problematic the assembling of the different parts to create the effect every woman of fashion most desires.

It is now considered a sign of crudeness to wear marked contrasts unless they have some artistic significance. It is not a matter of matching colors, nor yet of combining materials that are supposed properly to go together, but it is the making of something subtle yet unmistakable—that something which distinguishes the well-dressed person. It is important, in the creation of an ensemble that is to achieve the effect of simplicity, to choose each item of the costume with careful deliberation, and it is difficult to determine which is essential

Tradition says that a woman whose hat, boots and gloves are right is well dressed, whatever frock she may be wearing. With certain qualifications, it is a safe rule, but it leaves much for the coutourier to do to meet the present-day model. The three accessories of fashionable dress receive more attention now than ever before, but there is still an indefinable something to be desired, and the artist who finds it is distinguished.

The one part of the fashionable costume that has shown most radical changes this season is the bonnet. The universally popular little cloche, which became a habit and was worn regardless of any question of becomingness, of propriety or taste as to time or place, has at last gone into the discard. Several times its doom was prophesied, and designers made heroic efforts to win favor for some other type of chapeau, but the vogue of the cloche was tenacious and was given up reluctantly.

In its place, and keeping somewhat to the same line and feeling, is a close hat of similar character, more generous in the crown, but with a snug rolling brim framing ringlets or "water waves." Another shape meeting the preference of the woman to whom it is well suited shades the face with a narrow brim, straight, or slightly drooping, and rolling gradually toward the back, where it turns up close to the crown.

These hats are strictly tailored and have practically no trimming but a narrow band of ribbon or leather, a tiny cravat bow or buckle, usually directly in front. Sports hats are softer, of velvet, felt, stitched cloth, or ribbed silk, but oftenest are modeled after the stiffer ones. These are the hats that challenge youth and freshness of color—the "slouch" type that only a young and pretty or an exceedingly smart older woman may wear with success.

With coats of fur, or any one of the new coats in cloth, fur-trimmed, or satin, also fur-trimmed, for daytime wear, automobiling and sports wear, the small hat, whether it is built on close or on generous lines, is necessary. The hats come in charming modes, making the cloche look most unstylish, something belonging to the long ago. They have the authority of Reboux, Agnes, Le Mounier, Maria Guy and Suzy, each of whom elaborates the moods and tenses possible with each.

Agnes clings close to the small hide-and-seek shape, whether its brim ascends or descends and whether its crown is square or round. Each of her hats of this type has an ornament—a fancy feather to stand out startlingly at one side; pompons to rest over and slightly below one ear, and innumerable fancies, quaint, up-to-date, outre, whatever you want.

A pet model of the Reboux atelier is rather masculine; a high derby of black suede, pulled well down over one eye, the brim curling upward slightly, while at the other side and over the left ear appears a big rosette of coq feathers in black, yellow, blue and green.

Still another chic variant of the new small hat is from the magic fingers of Agnes—a black satin "bowler" with the merest suggestion of a roll in the narrow brim, and, at one side, an upstanding silvered coq feather. This "bowler" type of hat is conspicuously featured by Agnes, her smartest models being made in satin, with velvet for the brim and an ornament of twisted gold wire, with black ostrich decorating one side in a somewhat rakish manner.

Reboux, another artist whose word is listened to and whose designs are carried far, is presenting some very swagger hats in felt, emphasising the wide-brimmed sailor. The expressions of this artist's fancy are many and have an appeal to those who are looking for something novel. As a contrast to a tailored sailor that is almost a sombrero, a high shape in black silk is shown, the back fitting close to the head and well down over the neck, the visor lifted, the narrow front turned back just over the eye-brows.

One hat, distinctly picturesque, has a slight drop brim in the front, turning sharply up from one side across the back. The hat is of felt, trimmed at the edge of the brim on one side with a rose cluster that drops almost to the shoulder.

Drooping brim medium shapes in felt or velvet are trimmed simply with a band or bow of ribbon, a bit of pleating breaking the brim line, a binding or a buckle.

We are indebted to Le Mounier for a dashing touch in the making of the "high" hat. The trimming in the mode is elaborated somewhat by a ribbon band and a fancy feather. The several strands of the ribbon trail from the top of the crown far over one shoulder.

In contrast to this is a model from Suzy—a soft, crushable felt in jade green, fashioned in a high Cossack toque of two tiers, pointed up with a tail motif of the material. In another mood Suzy creates hats of marked contrast in line and type. One is after the Continental style, a stiff hatter's plush, rather wide of brim, turning boldly up at one side and folding over on the other, making a wider brim than the hats of the Directory.

Suzy has done other entirely original models of a style quite out of the ordinary, more ample in line, using the draped crown and finishing one side with a chou of ribbon, a fancy feather or a bit of fur.

Maria Guy delights in fur and finds diversion in creating an ensemble, with hat and scarf trimmed with a matching fur that is to be repeated in the frock or coat. Guy goes in for many variants of the soft, and has the gift of making it seem less slouchy than it must be in the original.

A supreme cause for rejoicing in the new millinery is the return of the large and the larger hat. Last season some of the smartest women in the world of fashion brought with them from Paris very large hats. They showed the same round crown that is now passe, and a wide brim that drooped slightly all the way around. The trimming was either of the simplest sort or the hat was "nude." These wide brims were coolly received on this side of the world, and the prophecy of their return to favor was taken with a grain of salt. But they are now considered very chic and are being much worn, especially by the younger set.

The large hat is very smart with the straight gowns, worn by a woman of slim figure, and is much improved by the addition of a scarf, one of almost any material, so it be modish in color, of chiffon or crepe, fur trimmed, repeating some one feature in the hat.

Medium hats, making for comfort, convenience and youthfulness, are the achievement of the hour. Only a master hand, knowing types, traditions and something of the psychology of bonnets, can make a smart "medium" hat. Yet one of these, when it is done with a subtle something in millinery craftsmanship, is far more distinguished than either of the extremes.

Decades ago a prominent New York house whose prestige has been retained through succeeding generations introduced the English round hat, one with a full square high crown and a slightly rolling brim worn far down over the head—an extreme style at the time, now finding expression in the most up-to-date hat.

Always some one period in history in which dress became a fine art outlives the changes of the succeeding years and returns to save from the commonplace the fashions of a later day. If any one period may be disguished for expression of style and of the picturesque and artistic, it is the Directory period. After a melange of trifling, meaningness contradictions, a feeling for this type of dress is now most engagingly and sucessfully illustrated in both gowns and millinery from the best designers in Paris.

Fashion notes in many published comments make a point of the brown suede shoes worn by a visitor of distinction, establishing thus a style out of several that have been created by the best known designers this season. And now, though smart women have been wearing brown suede shoes—pumps, oxfords, slippers—since the early Summer, there is likely to be a greater craze for them.

The Age Of Golden Browns

If, as a famous critic has said, this is the age of brass, the designers are doing their best to disguise the fact by emphasizing more precious metals for costume decoration. Touches of silver and gold enrich both afternoon and evening frocks, give off an unexpected gleam from the dark folds of a hat, or present a shimmery surface amid the fur trimming of an evening coat.

In the model we are showing appears only in the little silver ribbon attaching the gray squirrel collar. But this device is worth noting for another reason—the vogue for the detachable collar, which is simply tied in place.

Royal blue moire fashions the frock, which is elaborately trimmed with buttons of self-material. A crepe sash of matching shade ties low on the hips, and the narrow sleeve is finished with a cuff of squirrel to match the collar.

One word more on metal trimmings. In order that the tailored costume should not be deprived of its share of spoil, the designer has provided a metal scarf with the effect to accompany it. Another alternative is to finish the tailleur with gilt leather collar and cuffs. It is, in fact, a miserly nature that refuses to disclose at least a suggestion of silver or gold in the outfit for autumn.

Strange Forms Of Nature's Music

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS,

The aeolian harp is the type of nature's musical instruments, but there are many unsuspected, and at first sight unrecognizable, forms that she gives to it. The underlying principle is the selection and harmonic combination of sounds. The sweetness of echoes is due to this. Discordant noises are eliminated. Dr. Alexander Forbes records in "Science" some remarkable instances of "analyzed sound." One of the most striking is quoted from the notes of the geologist, Charles T. Jackson, made while exploring mining resources on the shores of Lake Superior in 1844:

"Davis and myself set out one day to shoot some pigeons, and while wandering not far from the shore in the ceder swamp near the harbor, we both suddenly stopped and listened to a melodious and solemn dirge, in slow music, like that I have sometimes heard in European cathedrals. We listened for some moments before speaking wondering where this music could come from. At first we thought it might be that our party of miners were returning and were chanting in the forest. To ascertain if such were the case, we ran in the direction the sound appeared to come from, but in a short time we lost it. We then went down to the lake shore and looked up and down the coast, from the point, but there was no boat and not a human being to be seen, and no music was to be heard. On returning to the spot where we first heard it, it was still there, but moving a few hundred yards either way, we lost it again."

At first Mr. Jackson was greatly puzzled by the strange phenomenon, but further investigation led him to this explanation:

"To account for these musical tones I supposed, it was a case of analyzed sounds, and on comparing the measure I found it corresponded to the rote of the waves on the pebbly shore. The vibration of the air produced by the constantly recurring surges was analyzed by the forest, and we stood, where we heard it, in a focus of the echo. Similar phenomena were noticed by the late Francis C. Gray at the Picture Rocks on the north shore of the lake; music like that of a deep-toned organ coming from the pulpit rock, an inaccessible cliff of sandstone. Thus it appears that when sounds mingled with discords traverse the forest the foliage absorbs all the discordant notes and the reflected and returned sounds are all pure liquid harmonies."

Dr. Forbes, besides describing a similar experience of his own in the Bighorn Canyon, quotes others who have also heard these "analyzed sounds," and he makes the interesting suggestion that the phenomenon is analygous to the action of a prism upon the spectral colors. In every case he says, the source of the sound was one in which many pitches were present. "Something in the surroundings, usually trees, must have separated the sounds according to pitch, placing those of one pitch in one place and those of another pitch elsewhere. In this respect the phenomenon appears analygous to that of white light being broken up into pure spectral colors by a prism or diffraction grating."

Another interesting fact brought out in connection with Mr. Jackson's experience, which was repeated in the Maine forests, is that they were made known to Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was led by them to introduce some remarkable lines in his poem "May Day":

"So by remote Superior Lake
And by resounding Mackinac,
When northern storms the forest shake,
And billows on the long beach break,
The artful air will separate,
Note by note, all sounds that grate,
Smothering in her ample breast
All but godlike words.
Reporting to the happy ear
Only purified accords.
Strangely wrought from barking waves
Soft music daunts the Indian braves—
Convent chanting which the child
Hears pealing from the panther's cave,
And the impenetrable wild.

BEAUTY PRIZE WINNER'S CONFESSION

Miss Alice Cordrey, the winner of a recent beauty competition, who was awarded the First Prize by an overwhelming majority of votes, confided to a London journalist the secret of her success.

"My complexion did it," she declared, with a merry laugh. "Striking features and fine eyes are an accident of birth—or a gift from the Gods, whichever way you like to put it—but nowadays life under modern conditions requires a woman to take especial care of her skin. I have used mercolised wax for mine for years past, and I find it unsurpassed for giving a soft, delicate freshness to the complexion that keeps one young and beautiful."

"It is the only thing I know," Miss Cordrey said, "that will maintain this unique action on the skin indefinitely. Most face creams seem to lose their effect after very little use, and many only clog the pores of the skin and leave the face sickly and pale."

Mercolised wax is sold by most chemists, and can be applied at night and washed off in the morning, when it takes the blemishes and roughness with it, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. After a few applications the outer scarf surface of the skin disappears entirely, yet it is extremely pleasant to use, and performs this transformation almost imperceptibly. The beneficial results, however, are most perceptible and permanent!

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Long Sleeves And High Collars Reappear In Winter Styles

The final word as to what will or will not be the style—the one mode selected among the many that are flashed before an eager public far in advance of the season—is always of interest to the fashionable world.

The last few years have seen imagination, art and tradition work wonders in fashions, and women who are radical in such matters have indulged in extravagances in line, color and proportion to the point of satiety. The extreme has become the usual and the extraordinary so ordinary that the fickle mentality of the person having a penchant for clothes has now swung back to conservatism.

Once it would have been early at this time of year to forecast the mode. But the track between Paris and New York is shorter than it used to be, and much appreciation is expressed for the taste of Americans. The Parisian ateliers are glad to give the best that they create to the most liberal exponents of stylish clothes.

Not so long ago French women were acclaimed to be the best dressed women in the world. At least they were accepted as the leaders of style. But the world within the outer rim is larger now, and there is more uniformity in styles throughout the earth.

A few seasons ago women returning from Paris wore gowns labeled illustriously, but so short as to make the ordinary woman gasp. Some of the ultra-smart made knee-length skirts the vogue, regardless of the incongruity of silver tresses, often bobbed.

Like all things that have not the endorsement of good taste and good sense the short skirts began to descend. They never had the sanction of the women who really count, and cheap imitations finished them for the time being. Last year skirts were boot-top length for street wear, and dressier gowns touched the ground, clinging softly around the slipper toe.

Then, quite unexpectedly, at the very end of last season, and in the early Summer styles, chic little frocks appeared that just covered the knee. These were mainly in the jersey and other two-piece or one-piece costumes, intended by their designers (among whom were some well-known names) for the younger set in their athletic and social summer activities. The idea was intended to repeat in the coming season the outre mode of a year ago, and many of the latest styles give it importance.

But the fashion creators say now, as often before, that the really swagger women are not going to challenge criticism, and that all skirts for street or morning wear—the tailleur in every phase—will be of reasonable length, seven to ten inches from the ground.

Length of skirt having been settled the real novelties in the season's styles are significant. The sleeve is long, down to the wrist in the new wool, crepe and silk frocks for the open, and for afternoon dress in even the georgettes, chiffons and voiles. A pretty model half covering the hand is especially popular, a subtly engaging fancy, and most becoming.

The long sleeve has been accepted wholly, and its vogue is now firmly established. It eclipses, almost eliminates, the kimono sleeve, and quite logically tightens the lines of the bodice, making a definite, fitted shoulder.

There are variants with a full pleated "peasant" sleeve set in the arm seam, or a snug-fitting sleeve at the top, developing into a bishop shape below the elbow. But the point emphasised is the length; it will cover the arm from shoulder to wrist.

This, in the plain model, has brought into fashion the collar and cuff sets that add a dainty note to the most commonplace frock. A neck is more slender and hands are more fair when sheer batiste, net or lace in soft, creamy tint touches them at the border lines of bodice and sleeve. The simpler one-piece early Fall frocks of cloth, crepe or the many new stuffs have a demure, Quaker-like appearance that is altogether charming.

In the more elaborate gowns, such as the brocades, the beautiful new embossed velvets, the silk reps and the satins, sleeves of chiffon, full and long, trimmed with fur or flowing stuff of cloud-texture, give an impression of elegance.

With both the skirt and the sleeve—the two conspicuous novelties of the season that have the approval by the prominent couturieres—the gown is the thing about which every one is most keen. Beginning the day, it is the coat frock, the tunic, the tailored suit. Notwithstanding the craze for the easy-going slip-on, the one-piece or the two-piece frocks, many fashionable women cling to the conventional tailored coat and skirt, with an overblouse of any one of the new models in daintiest lingerie effect, in crepe or georgette; in something of needlework, smocked or whatever.

The skirt of this type of suit is invariably plain, narrow, tube-like and short. The coat must be straight, or, following some of the latest designs from Paris, it must have an effect of being ever so slightly pinched in, with a rather high-waist fastening in front, matching the prevailing mode in men's fashionable daytime attire. Among all the later styles nothing is quite so modish, in a conservative sense, as a smart, perfectly-cut tailored suit, and the blouse to be worn with it may be the loveliest, finest thing in the ensemble.

The tunic introduced in its latest phase among the earliest Autumn models is expressed in innumerable charming styles, employing some of the many new materials and interesting combinations. It has the endorsement of the best artists, such as Alice Bernarr, Louise Boulanger, Jean Paton and Paquin.

It is done with success in frocks for every occasion, from the informal slip-on in cloth, crepe, satin, alpaca or rep, to the most elaborate gown for afternoon, theatre or restaurant wear, made of the finer fabrics, the new embossed velvets, metal cloth and and embroidered or beaded crepe, with the beautiful metal laces.

One of the loveliest of the new materials shown for coats is soft velour with vari-colored stripes picked out of the cloth in a sort of rough loop. Powder blue, with stripes of the same shade and black, was used to fashion the smart coat shown. A dark brown fur is used for banding and for collar and cuffs.

Demands Same Pay That Men Receive

London, Oct. 4.—A woman workers' demonstration was held recently in Hull. Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, moved a resolution expressing grave concern at the present industrial situation, especially as it affects women wage earners.

Miss Bondfield said there was no reason why women should not do any process in industry for which she was fitted. The only thing Labor asked was that women should not sell their labor more cheaply than the recognised rate for the job. Women had every right to say that the trade union organisation should take any steps it could to shut out that unfair kind of competition. Trade unions should not shut out women's labor simply because it was women's labor, but it was perfectly right to say that women coming into a trade must be asked to take their share of the responsibility for maintaining the standard of living in that trade. Women should not be allowed to degrade the standard which others had spent their lives in building up. It was in those trades in which women were mainly employed that they had the greatest difficulty to contend with in relation to the degradation of the standard of life.

Once Overs

BY J. J. MUNDY

Look Upon Motor Car Driving As A Game Requiring Skill And Alertness

What good does it do for you to become angry and cuss the automobile drivers who do foolish things that cause you to snap on the emergency brake or pull to one side or the other suddenly.

It is an easy matter now-a-days to spoil any drive you take from a cause of this sort and that does not stop the reckless drivers, either.

You are all stirred up and you make it so uncomfortable for the family that they are getting so that they do not like to go with you as much as formerly.

You are not getting much pleasure either with your heart thumping like a trip-hammer and to no purpose.

There will be fool auto drivers as long as there are automobiles, and the number will increase each year as more cars are sold.

Conditions will never be better to enjoy yourself so you might as well get all the fun out of it that you can since you cannot make over the ones you meet.

In any case, you take a lot of chances yourself if you have not reached the stage where you plan to drive sanely, which is not at full speed.

Just look upon driving as a game where you have to use skill and unusual alertness to drive safely and then be thankful that you can keep your head.

And if you have no place to go, what's your hurry?

AUTHORITATIVE

EYE EXAMINATIONS AT THE O.I.C.

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PRICE

Silk Kimono ..... from $8.50

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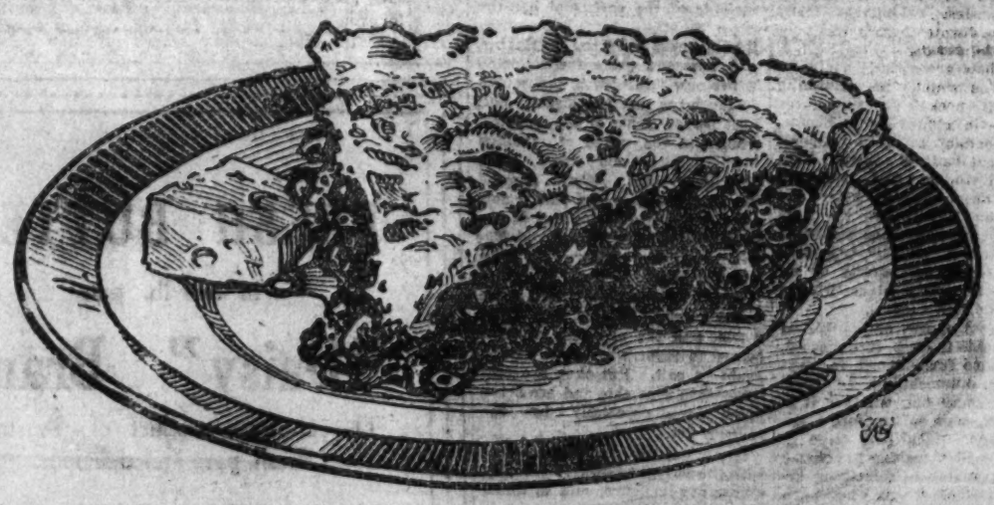

TELL YOUR COOK TO BAKE THIS PIE TO-DAY

Such an easy and inexpensive dessert—and yet so good.

Sun-Maid Raisin Pie

1½ cups Sun-Maid Seeded raisins.

1½ cups boiling water, grated rind and juice of one-half lemon.

1 tablespoon flour

½ cup sugar

½ cup finely chopped walnuts

Cook raisins in boiling water until tender. Mix flour and sugar and add to raisins, stirring until thick. Add lemon and walnuts, cool slightly and bake between two crusts.

THIS RECIPE TELLS YOUR COOK HOW TO MAKE THE PIE

◉美女牌葡萄乾糕

去核美女牌葡萄乾 一杯半
檸檬半只擠汁和滾水 一杯半
麵粉 一杯
白糖 半杯
切細胡桃肉 半杯

先將葡萄乾置滾水中煮軟再將麵粉與調料和加入葡萄乾拌勻濃厚末加入檸檬汁與胡桃肉倭瓜涼放入火爐面底加熱烘之

Use lots of raisins, not only for their goodness, but because they are rich in health and quick energy. You can do it inexpensively, for raisins are cheap—the prices of other foods have advanced. Raisin prices remain the same.

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Please send me your free book, "Recipes with Raisins."
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Street.....

An Evening At China-Town's Opera

"Actors No Like Newspapers," Said A Sinister Celestial

BY LAWTON MACKALL

Bong Bong, tootle, rat-tat-tat, crash!—and the heroine mincingly made her exit, fanning herself as she went. The grotesque racket of the orchestra signified that her coy dialogue with the prince was over and that a new scene was due to begin.

An American girl might have been overwhelmed by such a send-off, but this dainty Chinese damsel toddled out quite composedly. To her the tinkling cymbalism seemed quite natural. She had had her dramatic training in the school of hard knocks on the wood-box.

It was we who were surprised, and our surprises began before we even entered the playhouse. For when I went up to the box office of the old Bowery Theater and asked for three tickets, the slant-eyed functionary ensconced there said:

"Tlee dollars. No tickee."

Though holding a pack of tickets in his hand, he gave us none, but signaled to the doorman, who let us in. An East Side usheress showed us to seats. She gave us a program printed conveniently in Chinese.

On the stage we guessed it was in progress. At least we guessed it was a musical comedy, though it sounded more like opera biff. A man in a gorgeous mandarin robe and stilted shoes was gesturing and posturing as he sang in his best falsetto to a lady seated on an uncomfortably high chair. When she got up to go we understood why her perch was so lofty; for the stolid property man removed the cushion and also a thing resembling a narrow footstool which had given the cushion extra elevation. This was probably (in all seriousness) meant to indicate that she was a lady of high degree. Humbler characters, introduced later, were given no such super-seats. She was a princess or something, and so had to be properly enthroned.

You see, the Chinese mind works in the opposite way from ours. We say "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." They convey the same idea differently.

Back of the resplendent performers were the five members of the orchestra, in plain sight and very much within hearing. Their attire was purely Occidental and tailored in the correct Third Avenue manner, and they sat coatless, evidently feeling freer to devote themselves to their art when working in their shirt-sleeves. Two sawed curious fiddles which they held upright by the neck. One enfolded his lip upon a flute. One dallied with a pendant tomtom. And the fifth beat valiantly upon an assortment of wooden utensils and doodads. The total effect was such that if you closed your eyes you could picture a choir of Thomas cats protesting under a heavy bombardment.

One of my companions felt especially antagonistic toward the musician in the middle. "He's making most of the trouble," said my friend bitterly. And indeed the man referred to dragged a dour bow, occasionally reaching out to a huge cymbal, like the cover of an ash can, which he would ching-ching viciously and then let fall with a crash as of a tin tray falling in a reverberant cafeteria. But that was just his way of emphasising a neat line of the dialogue, which was evidently replete with bong mots.

The captious criticism uttered by my friend was the sort of thing one must expect from a man whose mother was a professional singer. He had grown up with set ideas about music and he seemed to feel that what we were hearing was not up to Mozart or even Donizetti. That was just family pride. My other companion was too engrossed with the stunning costumes to scoff at the cacophony. Absorbedly making sketches for the picture which you see on this page, he grumbled only when he dropped his third pencil (i. e., my second one) under the row of seats in front of us and below us, occupied by persons difficult to rout out. He was the instigator of this expedition to the Bowery, and he was happy in having a good time at our expense. However, I was careful to collect his dollar from him very soon afterward.

Pictorially there was indeed much that was amusing. The historic Bowery Theater filled with a Chinese audience, Oriental snobs sitting modishly attired in the quaint old boxes, Chinese actors on the stage—these exotic people made the painted plaster cupids over the proscenium arch appear divertingly ludicrous. And the gaudily ornate stage set (borrowed from the Italian stock company which usually occupies this playhouse) representing the interior of some "palatial mansion" with alleged Byzantine columns and Tuscan landscapes such as one sees on the walls of spaghetti table d'hote restaurants remained absurdly dominate despite celestial drapings in the doorways and the whole of the property man's array of knick-knacks. A row of large, whirring electric fans placed along the footlights contributed a final touch of preposterousness.

Except my sensitive friend, nobody minded anything. The house lights were on and the Chinese audience made this a social occasion, enjoying themselves heartily turning 'round to converse with their neighbors, calling to friends across the aisle and laughing affably. To the majority the performance on the stage was merely "[illegible] music at a reception. And hard-boiled venders of soft drinks roamed hither and thither proclaiming their wares, although the demand for pink soda pop appeared to be at a minimum.

Toward 11 o'clock—a huge timepiece on the side of the proscenium arch told how tempus fugited while we fidgeted—the spectators settled down to watching the course of the drama. They even began to applaud. One could not but admire the stoic perseverance of the actors in playing on and on until at last they won attention. And once that audience was with them, there was no tiring it. The hero, disguised as a vagabond with a bag over his shoulder like that carried by newsboys selling "The Saturday Evening Post," sang a comic song the verses of which if laid end to end would reach from here to Nanking, or certainly Newark, N. J.; yet every bit of it went big.

In honor of this ditty one of the fiddlers put aside his rebeck and took up a species of uncouth oboe with shrill nasal overtones as of a soprano hyena. I fancy that the music of this instrument is used by the rustics in China to convert milk into cheese. It has at least sixteen curdle-power. Holding this pretty plaything aloft triumphantly, the ex-fiddler led the fray and blew himself bloole, while the nearby flutist shifted to a pipe of larger bore so that he might the better compete with him. Which toot ensemble, playing a brief tune, kept going, through innumerable repetitions, till one wondered if silence would ever be known on earth again. No wonder the audience surrendered. Like Mr. Coleridge's wedding guest, I "beat my breast," for I could not choose but hear.

Finally the drum and gong men signified in their unusual manner that the limit had been reached. They made a racket resembling a choo-choo train getting under way, except that their train galloped like a spavined Ford with asthma. When the his hautboy friend took up gentler devices, and the hero began a soliloquy while the property man rigged up a booth on a table top with three sticks and a couple of curtains.

Clickety-clickety hip! Bong ch'-chang-chang Wham! Enter a roly-poly coodie cutie in black pajamas. She carries a metal something that might be an inkstand. Putting it carefully on the table under the curtains, she goes away. Hero with a roguish look sneaks over to booth and takes unlawful possession of inkstand. It can't be an inkstand, though, for he is eating out of it. He has snatched up a luscious morsel of food which he is devouring while the orchestra supplies bite motifs and other realistic sounds. This is the choice low-comedy scene of the show, and the audience enjoys it hugely. And this actor has a gift for comedy. Some of his tricks are Chinese Chaplinisms.

Re-enter the fair owner of the victuals. The culprit ducks under the table, the impassive property man obligingly lifting it so that he won't bark his back. But the girl has seen him. She yanks him out by the foot—the property man again lifting. He escapes her clutches and crawls back under. She yanks him out. This nonsense is repeated a number of times, till at last she succeeds in blocking his retreat and he is caught for fair.

As the Chinese audience became more and more absorbed in the progress of the play we unregenerate Aryans found ourselves decidedly interested, too. There was skillful method in this apparent madness. We forgot the tawdry scenery, we learned to pretend that the shirt-sleeved musicians and the matter-of-fact property man were invisible; we caught the spirit of the make-believe. For here was excellent acting. The players had a rare mastery of gesture and facial expression. They could convey a mood in a look, an attitude.

By midnight we three outsiders were under the spell of the thing. It was enthralling magic to us.

We wanted to know more about it, to find out at least the title of the piece. A smiling Oriental sitting near us to whom we appealed for information either could not or would not tell us. The man in the box office was carefully non-committal. Upon my explaining to him that I purposed to write about his show in a newspaper he suggested:

"Write nice advertisement. Say good singing, good acting, fine girls."

"But what is the name of the show?" I entreated.

He showed me a ticket on which was printed the words "Lock Tin Chow."

"And what does that mean?"

"Name of theater."

A young Italian-American came to our rescue. "I'm the son of the proprietor. What can I do for you?"

"We want to find out the title of the show and the names of the principal actors."

"I have't been able to find out myself, though I'm here every night. They won't tell."

He consented to lead us backstage, where we stood quietly watching the actors who were waiting their turns to walk on. Our guide pointed out a huge pot of tea of which the players partook from time to time. Evidently a good many gallons were needed to fill up the Chinks.

Our guide lingered to watch the performance from the wings, till a sinister looking Chinese—presumably the grand boss—appeared out of nowhere and informed us in polite words but with a menacing mien that "actors not like newspapers." At which the emissaries of publicity beat a hasty retreat.

(I suppose that in Peking an editor who presumed to print the photograph of an actor would get strangled.)

Next day we three met at luncheon in a chop suey restaurant to compare conjectures as to what the show was all about. I had the program with me and laid it on the table. I saw the waiter eyeing it.

"Can you tell us what this means?" I said diplomatically. "We saw this show last night and liked it very much."

"Me, too, I see it," he smiled. "You like?"

"Oh, very much. But we're awfully anxious to know what the story was about. Won't you tell us?"

"It is about a young king. He like girl velly much, but she not want to mally him, so he dless up like poor man. He go to store and pletend he forget something, so he can eat food of coolie girl. After while he meet girl he like and she like him—she think him poor man. Then she find he is great kind."

A regular movie plot.

"Is this an old play or a new one?"

"About six hundled year."

"And what is the name? It must be here on this program."

He eyed the paper warily. Smiling cryptically, he shook his head and walked away. Nor could we get another word out of him. Perhaps he was afraid.

I wonder what is going to happen to me when this article is published.

One of the new figured French silks, in mellowed tones of red, green and brown, on a background of old gold hue in a zig-zag design, was combined effectively with Chinese red in a loose walking dress which has all the theatrical carelessness of line of true artistry.

Baron's Luck Too Big For Gamblers

Vienna, Oct. 4.—The Sporting Club at Bad Ischl, Upper Austria, which had reason to expect the drastic intervention of the Vienna police, has suddenly sent away all its baccarat tables and substituted afternoon tea tables.

During the week-end violent scenes occurred in the club. The Polish Baron Poglubowsky, a regular visitor, after losing heavily, began making larger stakes when luck conspicuously favored him. This annoyed other players, and the Vienna theater manager, Mischka Preger, asked bluntly whether the cards were properly shuffled and cut. Then several players demanded the return of their stakes. Thorough investigation disclosed nothing whatever irregular, but it was decided that gambling should cease.

More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

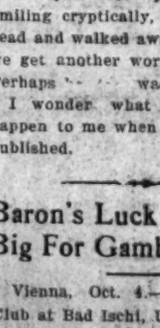
We ought to have the right by law
To slaughter certain pests I'll name:
The fool who always claps his paw
Upon the shoulder that is lame—
He may be honest; deep inside;
He may possess a heart that's brave.
But I'll admit to you that I'd
Be glad to dance upon his grave.

The "humorist" who yells: "Ha, ha!
I saw you yesterday, old sheik!
I'll say she was a stunner—ah,
But naughty, naughty, so to speak."
If he were blown to atoms by
About a ton of TNT
You'd be surprised how cheerful I,
In spite of his hard luck, could be.

The man who calls his wife "the frau."
The ass who boasts about his car,
The fool who stays, no matter how
Annoyed you let him know you are,
The bore who asks you when and why
And what and which and how and where—
If these are suddenly to die
I'm almost sure I shouldn't care.

The bumptious bird who knows it all—
I'd like to see him in a shroud.
And those who never fail to bawl
Your name when in a surging crowd—
Oh, if they all would join the great
Majority without delay
My heart would be relieved of hate,
I'd glow with kindness right away.

HIGHEST



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Knitted suits $85.00

Delightful Accessories, French

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Silk bags in various colors and designs.....$35.00

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SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK AT "WHITEAWAY'S"

ALL WOOL SCOTCH BLANKETS AND PURE DOWN QUILTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE EAST TO SELECT FROM

"Jason"

Pure Wool "JASON" Underwear
Guaranteed Unshrinkable.

Medium Weight natural
30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44
Vests.
$6.50, 6.75, 6.95, 7.25, 7.50, 7.75, 7.95, 8.25
Pants.
$6.75, 6.95, 7.25, 7.50, 7.75, 7.95, 8.25, 8.50

Heavy Weight White
Vests.
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Pants.
$6.25, 6.50, 6.75, 6.95, 7.25, 7.50, 7.75, 7.95

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Vests ... From $7.75
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Union Suits
A Combination of Vests and Pants. scientifically cut to ensure every Comfort in wear.

"Jason" Medium Weight
30 32 34 — $12.50 suit
36 38 40 — $13.50
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Childrens all Wool Scotch Blankets.
Made from lovly soft yarns, ends whipped singly.
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Heavy quality manufactured from soft all Wool yarns. These Blankets can only be supplied by W. L. & Co.
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The finest Blanket Value in the East. Made Expressly for W. L. & Co,, and Guaranteed all Wool.

Size 54 x 81 inch	Price	$8.75 each
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Childrens All-Wool "Jason" Combinations all Sizes in stock in white or Natural High neck Short sleeves knee Length. Prices $4.25 to $62.5

JASON Unshrinkable Underwear.

For Ladies and Children, Stocked in all Styles and Sizes.

"Jason" All-Wool Combinations white or Natural V-Neck Short Sleeves Knee Length
Prices $8.95 to $10.50

Ladies' "Jason" Vests In white or Natural V-Neck Short Sleeves.
Prices $5.95 to $6.95

Childrens All-Wool "Jason" Vests
High Neck Short Sleeves, all Sizes in Stock
Prices $2.95 to $4.95
High Neck Long Sleeves
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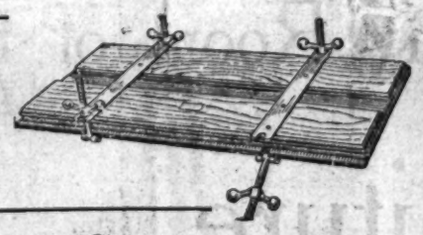
Men's Felt Hats
All the newest shapes and colours
All Sizes
$4.50 to 14.50
Velour Hats
$10.50 to 25.50

We have the **Latest Style in Golf Hose** All the new designs now the vogue in Europe and America. Prices and Sizes to Suit all $3.75 to $12.95 pr.

Men's Tweed Caps. we have the largest selection of Tweed Caps in the East.
All prices from $3.25 to $6.50.



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$11.50

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In Cream Shade Heavy Weave. Useful for either under or covering Blankets. Soft and Wamr.
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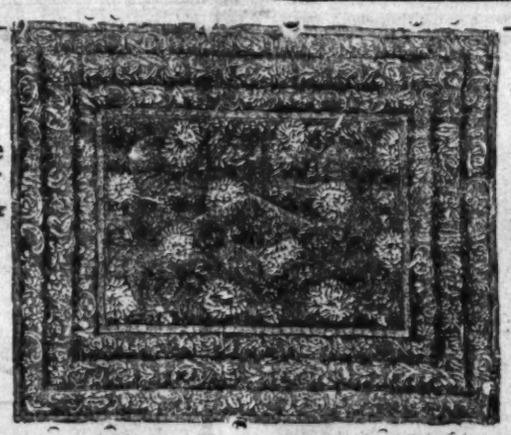

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HANDSOME DOWN QUILTS Filled Superior feather down, covers of Charming Satinette with broad panel of self sateen to tone. All colours in pairs to match exactly Size 6½ x 7 ft.
Price $49.50 each

Men's Coat Sweaters
A Full Range of all Colours.
$6.95 $10.50 $12.50
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$19.50 $22.50
$25.50 to 42.50

Pure Wool Scarfs All Colours from
$1.75 to $9.50

Our Stock Of "Jaegar" waistcoats is Complete all Colours and Designs.
$14.50 to $31.50

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We have a large stock of Melton Cloth suitable for Chauffeurs Uniforms in Dark Blue, Black, Nigger, Bottle Green or Light Brown Suit and Cap (to measure) $30.00
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Chauffeurs Uniforms
We can fit up your Chauffeur in the latest "Homeside" Cut, strong Melton cloth with gilt or plated Buttons.
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We have a splendid Selection of **"Woolvena"** & other well known makes of Down Quilts. All new season's stock.
Prices $24.50 to $250.00 ea.

Hundreds of beautiful Down Quilts on show this week in a wonderful variety of colours to suit any scheme of furnishing.
Prices from $24.00 to $250.00 ea.

Pure Down Quilts for the Kiddies. Covered Soft Cambric with small conventional designs, self sateen panels to tone, filled feather down. In shades of Rose Saxe Green etc.
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Ladies Silk and wool vests No. 353 Round Neck no sleeves.
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Ladies all-wool opera combinations. Ribbon shoulder straps. Lace trimmed top and knee.
Price 7.95 pair

The "Grace"
Ladies all Wool Vests beautifully soft and warm V-shape neck short sleeves.
Price $4.25 each

Children Cream Silk and Wool Vests.
Closed fronts short sleeves
All size in stock
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Cream all wool ribbed vests closed fronts short sleeves all sizes in stock.
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The Latest from Paris Exact to illustration, suitable for all smart occasions or street wear of very fine black silk hatters plush, the chic Cockade in front is of stiff bengaline silk with a plain silver buckle as an attractive finish.
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Smart Winter Overcoat well cut and tailored in a pretty tabac brown shade, of soft velour cloth, handsomely embroidened with self colour imitation Russian braid side fastening of large fancy buttons, giving wrap over effect exact to sketch above.
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The mode for Autumn Exact to illustration above attractive little hat made in alternate sections of peacock blue satin and a handsomely coloured design finished with ribbon ends.
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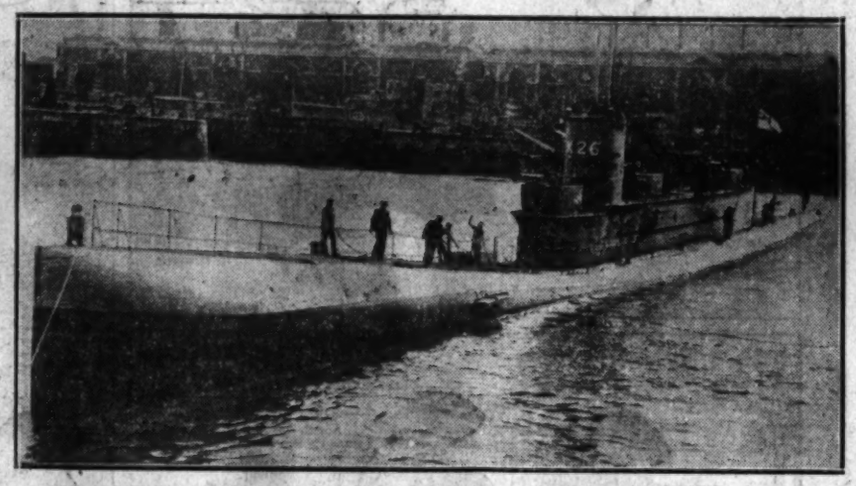
DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

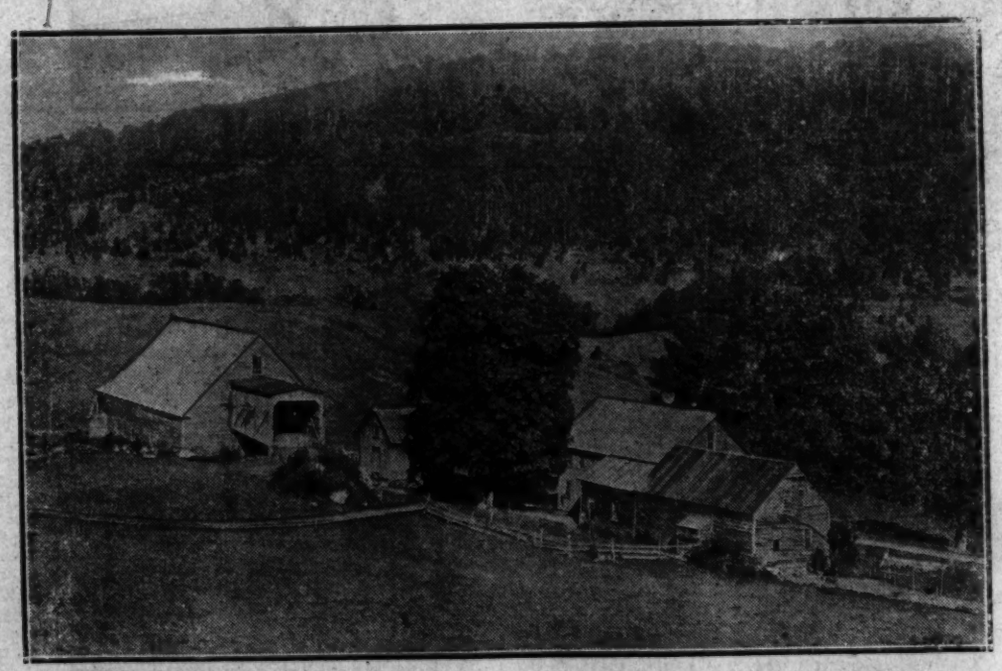
"EMOTIONLESS" "DICKIE" LOEB FORCED TO CRY.—Alienists swore that slayer of little Bobby Franks in Chicago was without emotion, but youth who, with Nathan Leopold, sought to commit "perfect crime" for "thrill," wept as Clarence Darrow, his defense counsel, (first six figures to left), pleaded with Judge Caverly not to hang slayers. Loeb is shown in emotional poses, in last five figures. In last two he is seen wiping away tears. (Int'l Newsreel).

"MA" FERGUSON, pictured on her farm near Temple, Texas, with her two daughters, Mrs. Ouida Nolle and Miss Dorrace Ferguson, has won Democratic nomination as Governor, and as nomination is virtually equivalent to election, will be first woman Governor of State in America. She is shown here wearing famous "Ferguson sunbonnet" that figured in campaign. (Int'l Newsreel).

NOW THAT THEY HAVE IT, WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?—Interesting study of pair of young penguins with their first egg on MacQuarrie Island, in South Polar regions. From their quizzical expressions, they [illegible] to do with it.



SUBMARINE BREAKS RECORD.—British submersible, "K-26," is shown entering Portsmouth after voyage of 20,000 miles in eight months, unattended by mother ship. This is said to be world's (Int'l Newsreel)



DWELLING PLACE OF FOUR GENERATIONS OF COOLIDGES.—Old homestead at Plymouth, Vermont, has housed four generations of President Calvin Coolidge's family. It is now operated by Colonel John Coolidge, President's aged father. (Int'l Newsreel)

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—That gorgeous girl is prettiest in Geneva, N. Y., but in reality fair charmer who bowled them all over is F. Kenneth Ivers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who took part in student play at Hobart College. (Int'l Newsreel).

THOMAS HITCHCOCK, JR., daring war aviator was selected to play No. 2 on American international polo team against British challengers. (Int'l Newsreel)

WELL, WHATJER THINK OF THIS?—Most bull dogs "tree" cats they can't kill, but Trixie, owned in Los Angeles, is actually raising four kittens she found in bushes during picnic. (Int'l Newsreel).

BUILT BY NATION. — Every Catholic in Spain contributed something to cost of this imposing monument to Sacred Heart, near Madrid. (Int'l Newsreel).

JUDGE AND MRS. ALTON B. PARKER photographed as they left liner on which they returned to New York after trip to England, where Judge Parker attended American Bar Association meeting. (Int'l Newsreel).

HERMAN NORDEN, explorer and ethnologist, has sailed with his daughter, Elfrida, for London, where he will make plans for new expedition to Moloccuas, group of Islands in Indian Ocean. (Int'l Newsreel).

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPH of Mrs. Teresa Mors, for whose death Kid McCoy, of prize ring, is charged with murder in Los Angeles. (Int'l Newsreel).

Bringing Up Father

ARE YOU SURE IT'S SAFE FER ME TO BE HERE- JIGGS-
SURE-MAGGIE WENT TO A SHOW WITH THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE WEIGHT- BESIDES-THE BUTLER WILL TIP ME OFF IF THEY COME HOME-
1
I'M SORRY-SIR- THEY'RE COMING BACK!
WOW! THIS IS GONNA BE MY FUNERAL!
HOLY SMOKE!
2.
GIT UNDER THAT SOFA-DINTY-IT'S OUR ONLY CHANCE- QUICK! HIDE AS QUICK AS YOU CAN!
THIS IS A FINE PLACE TO SPEND THE EVENIN':
3
YES-MR. JIGGS-THE SHOW WAS SO BAD- WE COULDN'T SIT THROUGH IT!
IT WAS TERRIBLE- I'M GOING TO FIX SOME TEA FOR THE FOLKS!
4
ARE YOU COMFY-DEAR?
YOU'D BETTER COME IN THE LIBRARY-COUNT- THE CHAIRS ARE MORE COMFORTABLE- BESIDES THOSE SPRINGS ARE BROKEN-
OH! THIS IS FINE!
5.
YOU LOOK AWFULLY SWEET OVER THERE!
I'M SICK!
THIS IS REALLY A COSY LOUNGE-
6
YOU ARE ALWAYS ACTING LIKE A LITTLE BOY!
DON'T DO THAT- I'M NERVOUS!
REMEMBER- DEAR-WHEN I USED TO RIDE A HORSE AND BOUNCE UP AND DOWN LIKE THIS-
7.
OH! HOW I WISH DINTY WAS HOME!
AND DO YOU REMEMBER OUR OLD HORSE "DOBBIN" AND HOW WE BOTH WOULD CLIMB ON HIS BACK AND DRIVE THROUGH THE MEADOW-
I DO!
8
I KNOW SOMETHING IS GOIN' TO HAPPEN-
MY BUT YOU WERE A HANDSOME BOY THEN-
AND YOU WERE THE PRETTIEST GIRL IN TOWN- DEAR-
9
I KNEW IT-
HELP!
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9-21
10
OH! DEAR- OH! DEAR- OH! DEAR!
JIGGS! I COULDN'T STAND IT ANY LONGER- I'D RATHER GIT BEATEN UP THAN CRUSHED TO DEATH!
11
WELL- WHY DON'T YOU EXPLAIN? SHUT UP- DON'T YOU DARE TALK BACK TO ME
NOW- MAGGIE!!
12